JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882.

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

VOLUME XIII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 41.

CONTENTS.

LY.

readers ollowing

M

o secur

ne book

of the

oks you

ks from

number

ED

\$2 00

1 75

1 75

1 75 1 75

1 75 1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75 1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

2 00

2 00

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

37

1 25

1 50

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

17

ich

75

Agricultural-Along the East Shore of Lake Michigan-The Armada Fair-The Lansing Fair-Live Stock Swindlers-Oakland County ricultural Society—The Angora Goat The Farm-Our French Letter-Mode of Seeding to Wheat-A Native Dakota Grass-Top-Dressing in Autumn-The Value of Sods-Agricultural Items.....

The Poultry Yard .- Management of Fowls-Cayuga Ducks..... Rorticultural—House Piants—Strawberries for Seed-Rainfall vs. Forests-The Black Currant-Species of Strawberries-Fruit in Italy-Floricultural-Horticultural Notes..... Batterial-Wheat-Corn and Oats-Hops and Barley-Butter and Cheese-The Pork Trade-Wool-The Minnesota Harvest-The British Grain Trade-Marks of a Berkshire Pig-Stock

Notes

News Summary—Michigan—General.

Foreign—Market Plums—The Honey Crop of 1882—Ten Thousand Acres of Oysters. Poetry-A Song of Autumn-The Auld Wife

Household---Antumnal Fashions----Surprises---A Reverie---Other Things

Agricultural.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

NO. 11.

A peculiar feature of the east shore of bors. At the mouths of many of the rivers that empty their waters therein, are inland lakes of sufficient capacity to float the whole fleet of lake vessels. The channels connecting these land-locked bays with the lake vary from forty rods to a mile in to accompdate any of the lake vessels, and are protected by solidly built piers of timber filled with broken stones. Such harits tributary waters from the divide in the

streams that make the Tittabawassee Muskegon on this side of the State is what Saginaw is on the other, each having monster mills and being rivals in the lumber trade. White River, Pentwater, Ludington, Manistee and Frankfort have similar harbors; each in a greater or less degree is

North from Muskegon lies the county

of Oceana. Here along the whole length of the county the clay banks come to the lake and are covered with fine beech and maple timber. Some very fine farms and commodious buildings are visible, and evidences of thrift and enterprise are manifest, denoting a soil of good capacity for farming and a people who are prosperous from its productions. The county is new and no large towns are found within it. Shelby is the county seat and Pentwater is the only considerable lake port. Here is the northern extremity of the shore line of the C. & W. M. R. R. The depot lies on the south side of the harbor, and a passage across a ferry is the only entrance to the town from the railroad station. Only one train a day reaches the town-at 10:30 P. M., and one train leaves at 5 A. M. I heard it rumored that the line would be abandoned and the iron taken up to some point farther south, and swing around east on its destined way to the northward. The crossing at Pentwater would be expensive and the country north to Luddington is again poor, and could furnish no business to the line.

From Pentwater a shore Loat leaves every morning and goes as far north as Frankfort, a distance of about 70 miles. and one returns here every evening from the same point. These boats are a great convenience to travellers and to people at the wayside piers along the shore.

At Ludington, in Mason county, the first evidence that the productions of agriculture furnished any part of the transporta ion business was met. This was a gran elevator on the wharf of the F. & P. M. R. R. The grain passing through this elevator probably formed no part of the production of Mason county, but is sug gestive of larger fields and a more generous soil across the lake and beyond. The large propellers numbers 1 and 2, belonging to this railway company, make connections with trains daily and really extend their lines to Milwaukee. North of Ludington lies Big Point Au Sauble, marked to the mariner by a lighthouse. This is a desert of sand hills, and the lighthouse seems almost as necessary to guide

hills which continue inland for about ten or twelve miles, give a dreary promise for daily bread.

About Manistee are some pretensions to farming. South from the city lies a flat table land covered with a thin soil, yet capable of producing a fair yield of grain, and by a liberal use of manure from the city good vegetables are grown. The river banks as we enter are high and the current is strong; lake craft are passing almost constantly. A mile or more from the shore lies Manistee lake; surrounding it are mills and mills. Along the lake are logs enclosed in booms that feed these voracious monsters. At the wharves, vessels are loading with the sawed product Never before in the history of the State was so much lumber being manufactured as now. The climax, if it has not arrived, must soon be reached, and then the decadence of these lumber towns must begin. The streams that now send down their tribute to the mills cannot furnish a perpetual supply. In the absence of lumber will they send down corn and wheat, and fruit and fat cattle? Will ship loads of their products pass down this stream and thence to the sea? The seer who would predict this event must have a stronger faith in the fertility of a soil that feeds the pines than your correspondent. periods of rest from cultivation, before that period so much to be desired shall be reached. In the meantime what mills and on the booms, with their families, will have left for want of labor, and the wonted hum of the saws will be gone. A rich soil would create new activities and new interests would spring up Lake Michigan is the many excellent har- and flourish. Forebodings are always unpleasant and I forbear further predic A C. G.

THE ARMADA FAIR.

On Thursday last we had the pleasure of length-are sufficiently deep and capacious attending the fair of the Armada Agricultural Society. The grounds are located close to the village, and upon entering them we found a large number of visitors, many bors are found at Saugatuck at the mouth of them old friends, who gave us a very of the Kalamazoo river, at Grand Haven | hearty welcome. In company with us were at the mouth of Grand river, at Muskegon, Mr. Wm. Jenny, the present efficient and adown whose river of the same name courteous Secretary of State, who is largely comes millions of pine logs yearly from interested in agricultural affairs, and Mr. more than a hundred miles inland, taking J. C. Sterling, the good-looking young Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. northern central part of the State, in the On the grounds we met Mr. Geo. W. Philcounties of Roscommon, Clare and Osce- lips, President of the Society, Mr. J. E. | The bull is 12th Duke of Highland, by Red | ers who had used them last season say Across this divide to the east run the Mr. Pettibone and a number of the other Red Prince, and out of Naomi, by Lord tried. officers whose names have escaped us.

> The first point of difference noted between this and other fairs we have visited is the entire absence of all sideshows, and the fact that there is neither a race track nor racing. Everything that will tend to attract visitors from the real intent of the Society in holding these fairs is entirely excluded, and the success that has attended it so far shows that an agricultural fair run entirely upon its merits as an exhibition of agricultural products and matters relating thereto can be made successful if properly conducted. The entries numbered over 2,000.

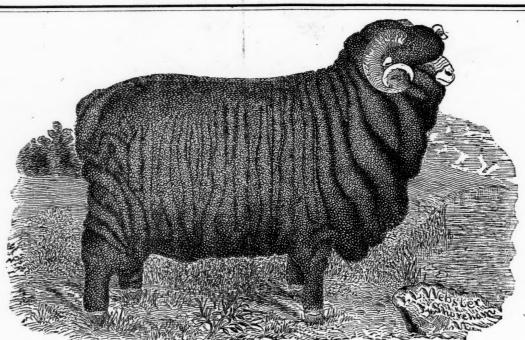
After looking through the halls, containing the exhibits of fruits, grain, vegetables, fancy articles, manufactures, etc., etc., we started for the stock department to see how it was represented. First we came to the fine wool sheep pens, and here the entries were not only numerous but of a high order of merit. The Goyer Bros., of Romeo, showed some eight or ten pens, among which was the celebrated ram "Old Zach," a half interest in which they purchased last spring from Mr. J. M. Thompson of Romeo. He was looking well, and some of his lambs shown with him were very fine ones. They showed a remarkably even lot of ewes, one pen of four bred by E. B. Pond of Vermont, were very heavy wooled, one of them shearing over 17 lbs., this season. They also showed some ewes from the flock of Mr. Ad. Taylor, and three Clark ewes, one sired by Old Moses and two by Beauregard. A ram lamb from "Old Zach" was a beauty.

E. Randall of Richmond, showed 30 head, with his stock ram Pathfinder. He had a number of rams of his own breeding. and some lambs that would make good styled sleep. Three ewes which he had nurchased in Vermont were good specimens of the breed, and a pen of three others bred by Mr. Randall of Vermont, had exceptionally fine fleeces of a high quality of wool. Mr. Randall's flock of 50 head averaged 14 1-5 lbs., the present season, and certainly shows well for a young breed

Next to him came Mr. Hodges of Richmond, who showed four lambs, three ewes and a buck, all from Pathfinder, which showed his value as a stock ram very clearly.

Mr. E. L. Mosher had four pens of Michigan full bloods, and five of grade sheep. His grade ewes were of good style, large square bodied sheep, carrying a very fair quality of wool as well as a good-sized the benighted travellers on shore as upon carcass. These grades show how readily the water. The inland outlook from Lud- a farmer can add to the value of his flock ington to Manistee is very forlorn in- by the use of well bred bucks.

deed. The short stunted pines on sandy Next to him came E. Perkins & Son, who



THOROUGHBRED MERINO RAM LA NEGROS,

Bred and Owned by E. J. & E. W. Hardy, Occola, Livingston Co., Mich. Sired by Maxmilian 285, out of a Ewe of their own breeding sired by Hardy's Little Wrinkly. Maximilian was by Fremont Jr., 215, out of a Stickney ewe.

edied by next year.

from his herd, the young stock being from it. The construction of the planter insures conmendation from visitors.

Mr. Mosher showed a yearling bull, a red

In Holsteins, Mr. Wm. A. Rowley of Mt. Clemens, showed a bull, three cows, a State, and was greatly admired. Mr. Rowley has two excellent cows of this breed, one being of the Birney importation. He reported a large and increasing demand | pleasant words to say for the FARMER. for this breed.

In Devons only two entries were made, looking animal, owned, we believe, near of the agricultural interests of this section. Mt. Clemens. A number of grade animals were shown, all from Shorthorn sires.

While cattle were light in numbers the show of horses was both large and good. the draft class taking the precedence. Mr. David Braidwood, who had his Norman-Percheron stallion "Almont," and to one horse. The colts were from mares wned by farmers in the neighborhood and various in character, but the colts were all of the same character, large, well grown, with good backs and quarters, stout, flat legs and excellent knee action. A yearling gray filly, exhibited by Mr. and weighed 1,300 lbs. She was strongly animal all through. Mr. Braidwood had offered four special premiums to those who could show the best colts of Almont's get, and they were awarded on Friday to the following parties: First, John Muir, Almont: second, A. Lester, Armada; value of its horse stock.

Mr. Taggart showed a Clyde stallion, mixed breeding, a very handsome animal, but too light for most people.

There was some trotting stock, and one of the stallions, a son of Louis Napoleon, called Reno Defiance, was a handsome animal. His owner lives at Mt. Clemens. In hogs the exhibition was light in num-

bers, but Mr. Wm. A. Rowley showed a very handsome Berkshire boar and sow. imported stock, and a fine litter of young pigs. They are as good as the best. In uffolks two alleged specimens were shown, which had all the appearance of get one of them into the pens, we think | Center, H. L. Carrier, of Brookfield, H | breeders having a habitation and a name | As to attendance this fair was probably

showed 16 head ewes and five bucks and I they were as wild as they looked. Calling Doane, of Green Oak, and Wm. Ball, of These soils need vegetable food, and long buck lambs. This flock is of a different them Suffolks is an excellent joke after Hamburg. In Shropshires Wesley J. style from any of the others. He aims to seeing a nice smooth, plump, well bebreed a large, plain bodied sheep, with a haved hog such as the Suffolk always is.

ALONG THE EAST SHORE OF will sustain these lumber towns? The the hind quarters, the wool carrying less oil. and machinery was very good, a full line 22 head of the lot of Shropshires recently thousand men who are employed in the Asarule they well covered, the wool of good of reapers and mowers, harrows, rollers, length and quality. The flock was original grain drills, horse powers, harvesters, etc., ly started with selections from the Lusk being shown. In this department the hibited anywhere, and were generally adflock of New York, and has a great deal of | Currier Bros., of Almont, made a handold Addison in it. They showed two fine some display of implements of their own ram lambs sired by Mr. Taylor's Genesse. manufacture, such as plows, harrows, In the cattle department the exhibition corn-shellers land rollers, etc. It was very was not as good as we had looked for, ow- creditable indeed. The Casaday sulky the Barnes Bros. showed a nice lot of ing probably, to the extremely warm plow was shown with others, and when weather, which deterred many from show. | we saw it, it was adorned with a first preing. The accomodations for exhibitors in mium card. The Morton Valve Co., of this department are also very meager, Romeo, showed a horse power attached something that will undoubtedly be rem- to a feed cutter, that got away with corn stalks in good shape. Messrs. N. W. & The exhibitors in Shorthorns were John W. Gray, of Romeo, showed a new hand in apples. In agricultural products there ers, and three other stallions sired by McKay of Romeo, T. J. Shoemaker of Mt. | corn-planter that we predict will find a Clemens, and Mr. E. L. Mosher. John large sale among corn growers. It works not taking sufficient interest in this depart-McKay showed three two-year old heifers, on an entirely new principle, and appears a yearling heifer, two cows and a bull calf to be all that its menufacturers claim for

> his well known Wild Eyes bull. They were it against clogging to deposit a good lot and came in for a good deal of the soud. It is also supplied with an atand a heifer, from the De Garmo stock. fourth hill. We heard a couple of farm-Barringer, the Secretary, Mr. John McKay, Jacket 33642, a son of Mr. A. S. Brooks' they were the best planters they had ever

We saw a few nice samples of wheat and bailey, two of the latter being very roan in color, and bred by Mr. John good. The white wheats exhibited were Clawson and Diehl, and the reds the Fultz, Lancaster and Kentucky Red.

Among the visitors we met were Robt heifer, and a bull calf. His bull is one of McKay, Sr., Mr. A. H. Canfield, of Mt. the finest specimens of the breed in the Clemens, Mr. Gavin Hamilton, Mr. C. Partch Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Reed, the Messrs. Ferguson, Robt. McKay, Jr., and a large number of others who had many

To the officers of the Society we ar under obligations for many courtesies, and both cows. Jerseys were not represented we wish them every success in their enexcept by a very fine bull, a nice smooth deavors to make this fair a true exponent

THE LANSING FAIR.

The Fair of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society at Lansing last week, was Among those exhibiting in this class were a good exposition of the stock and agricultural products of the counties which go to dishonest. They rob those who buy of form this association. The attendance was sixteen of his colts, as fine a lot of young beyond the expectations of nearly everythings as we have seen this year credited body, and financially the results were very encouraging to the management. It is said that after paying all expenses, over \$2,000 will be left to apply on the debt of the Society. Arriving on the grounds on Wednesday

we found a very fair crowd during the afternoon. On Thursday, however, the Braidwood, stood about 164 hands high crowd was very large, filling the grounds, and giving them a very lively appearance. built, well coupled, and was a clean made | We found Mr. L. K. Beach of Howell, performing the duties of Marshal, and he did it in a very acceptable manner, while our old friend E. W. Hardy was superintendent of the sheep department, and R. B. Caruss, of St. Johns, of cattle. The show of horses was good both in numbers and quality, third; F. McElric, Almont. Almont including draft, roadster and trotting stock. is doing a great deal of good in this Cattle were also well represented; Shortsection, and will add many dollars to the horns by such herds as those of Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, Amos F. Wood of Mason, J. M. Turner, of Lansing, and Mr. R. H. W. K. Sexton of Howell, and Devons by

great educator of the thousands who visited In sheep, while the number was not so large as last year, there was some very fine effort to verify their truth. stock in the various classes. Among the wild hogs, and as it took some dozen men exhibitors of Merinos were the Barnes

specimeds of the various breeds represent-

ed, and in this respect their Fair was a

Garlock, of Howell, had a fine lot and carried off five firsts and one second prefair amount of wrinkles on the neck and The display of agricultural implements mium on them. Devillo Hubbard had imported by him and Mr. Conly. They are as handsome a lot of sheep as ever ex-

Swine were not shown in as large num bers as we looked for, but D. F. Vickery. of Charlotte. James Cole, of Lansing, and of Clarkston, showed two fine stallions, stock.

completely covered, and was an attractive and four years old respectively. point for visitors. The various halls were fairly well filled, but the show of fruits was not up to some former ones, especially Goldenbow and Golden Arrow, full brothment to exhibit as largely as they ought. The racing was a very attractive feature

ed in the afternoons to witness the speed trials. The management of the fair was tachment for planting pumpkin seeds, so good in every particular, except that the Mr. Shoemaker showed a yearling bull arranged that the seed is deposited in every omnipresent side show was very conspicu-

LIVE STOCK SWINDLERS.

A writer in a Southern live stock journal. who has evidently suffered from the actions of speculative peddlers of breeding stock, protests against the harm they have done to the live stock interests, and makes some suggestions as to how farmers and stockmen should act in regard to them. He asserts that these peddlers, who are generally unknown as breeders, pick the weeds from the flocks and herds of the North, and pa'm them off as animals of high breeding and great worth upon unsuspicious men who wish to improve their live stock, but whose limited opportunities for becoming acquainted with really good animals make them easy victims. This is especially the case where Jerseys or other dairy cattle are concerned, since there is less in their outward appearance than in that of beef breeds to indicate to the unskilled their value as breeders. It cannot be denied that many, perhaps most, of these speculators in breeding stock are tricky and them, and sometimes those who sell to them. They are an utterly useless evil; they bring discredit upon most meritorious breeds, and loss upon honorable breeders since, by their lies about the value of the culls they wish to sell for breeding stock they create in the buyer hopes which can never be realized through the use of any but the best animals, and are almost certainly doomed to disappointment.

Unfortunately, these scalpers are usually shrewd enough to keep within the limits of the law, so that there is little likelihood of proper punishment following their swindling deeds, for they are far from their victims long before the latter become aware of the impositions practiced. With the enterprise not infrequently shown by rascals, these scalpers are found acting as pioneers in fields which but for them would give to honorable breeders fairly lucrative patronage. A few years ago they were flooding Kansas with "Merino" sheep, which they represented of the purand there was another iron-gray horse of Holmes. Jerseys were represented by the est breeding, but which were but ordinary fine herd of W. J. G. Dean; Ayreshires by grades, picked up on the farms of Michi-J. M. Turner of Lansing; Galloways by gan, Ohio, and States farther East. There R. B. Caruss of St. Johns and John Bush is reason for thinking that this work is of Lansing; Holsteins by the fine herd of now going on in Texas. It is easy to fit a cluding threshers, mowers, and reapers, false pediaree to sheep or swine, and to that of H. L. Carrier. These were all good get far from the reach of the outraged buyer before the swindle can be detected. The scalpers depend largely for immunity upon the fact that most of their victims that looked like a good one. Its manuwill accept as genuine the animals and the pedigree they furnish, and never make an in the spring on winter grain without tear

There is one simple remedy for this state of affairs. It is to never buy an animal and boys and a great deal of strategy to Bros. of Byron, E. Kellogg, of Oceola from a traveling speculator. Honorable manner.

wants, or, better still, a description of the ficient. stock already in the herd or flock of the buyer, or of the conditions under which the animals wanted are to be used, they will either send such an animal or animals as will best serve the purpose or admit their inability to do so. The prices may sometimes seem high, but when the buyer considers that if any animal sent upon an order fails to answer the description given Atlanta, Ga. It is a beautiful article, very in every particular it can be returned to fine and glossy, with a staple running from the breeder, without cost to the intending purchaser, it will be seen that prices much higher than those asked by irresponsible strangers can well be afforded.

Reported for the Michigan Farmer. OAKLAND COUNTY AGRICULTU-RAL SOCIETY.

Thirty-fourth Annual Fair of the Society.

The 34th annual fair of the Oakland County Agricultural Society opened at Pontiac on Monday last under very favorable auspices, and proved a very successful exhibition. The principal feature was undoubtedly the show of stock, which in the classes of horses, cattle and sheep was unusually large. In horses there were 200 entries, including draft, roadster, trotting and thoroughbreds. In the draft classes Mr. A. DeGarmo, N. J. Ellis, I. K. Grow and Sowersby & Trowbridge were the principal exhibitors of Percherons. The latter showed two stallions and six other head. I. K. Grow and Mr. DeGarmo showed young stock from the Norman-Percheron stallion Success, Jr., and Mr. Ellis the Norman-Percheron stallion Ingomar. Mr. R. A. Remick, two brood mares and colts, a very handsome pair of carriage mares weighing 2,-In machinery the ground allotted was 400 lbs., and three other mares, two, three

In the trotting and roadster class Mr. A. B. Donelson showed his two fine stallions, was room for improvement also, farmers Goldenbow. Besides these he had two brood mares and colts, and three or four others. Dr. Galbraith had two stallions. one by the noted Blue Bull, and the other to visitors, and the grand stands were fill- a full brother to Jerome Eddy. He had also two brood mares and some yearling colts. Mr. R. Summers had a fine Cleveland Bay stallion on exhibition. He weighed 1,140 pounds, a deep rich bay in color and was greatly admired.

> Devons, 22 Holsteins, 8 Herefords, 4 Jer- tail the results of my own of seys and Guernseys, 25 grades and some working oxen and fat cattle. The exhibiters of Shorthorns were Messrs. John Lessiter, A. Hosmer, and Wm. Graham. In Holsteins Phelps & Seeley and George Seeley; Herefords, Edwin Phelps; Devons, A. J. Burrows; Guernseys, C. H. Gibbs; Ayrshires, C. S. Bartlett. In herds for breeding purposes five entries were made, namely, A. Hosmer, John Lessiter, Phelps & Seeley, A. J. Burrows and Edwin Phelps.

Sheep made a good show, probably 250 head being present. They were divided into the following classes. Thoroughbred American Merinos, 22; American Merinos inelizible to registry, 42; Long Wools, 17; Middle Wools, 30; fat sheep, 2. The principal exhibitors of Merinos were A. Diehl. G. Gates, J. R. Wixom, Wm. Loomis and E. Voorheis In long wools, Mrs. Ann Newton showed 24 head of very fine ones, besides three pens of middle wools and a ram. The others exhibiting in these classes were Messrs. John Lessiter, who had some of his fine flock of Southdowns, Thos. Whitfield, C. H. Gibbs, M. J. Spencer, H. J. Rundel, J. F. Rundel and G. Longmuir.

The show of swine was very light, there being only nine entries. What the breeders of Oakland County were doing we cannot imagine, as there are plenty of fine Berkshires, Suffolks, Poland Chinas and small Yorkshires that should have made an appearance. The principal exhibitors were Wm. Graham, F. Thompson, W. F. Kelly, J. C. Kimball, H. J. Rundel, J. A. Ganley and C. E. Porter.

Poultry was exhibited in large numbers. nearly every variety being represented, from the little game bantam to the hand: some bronze turkey.

The show of grains and vegetables was a failure, and the society should take steps to remedy this lack of interest in these im.

portant departments. Floral Hall was fairly well filled, but could have been improved upon. We have seen a better show in the same hall. There was a fair show of implements and machinery by the leading manufacturers, inwind-mills, plows, harrows, grain drills, etc., etc. We noticed a clover, grain and fertilizer drill on the ground, manufactured by Messrs. Keith & Harger, of Pontiac, facturers claim it will drill in clover seed ing it up, and save half the seed while insuring its growth, and that it will sow all kinds of grain in a very satisfactory

well known to the public can easily be the most successful yet held by the Society, found by any one, and, upon receiving and will place it on a sound financial basis. from the buyer a description of what he The officers were very attentive and ef-

THE ANGORA GOAT.

The past week Mr. Giles B. Stebbins, of this city, gave us a call and left some specimens of the wool or properly speaking mohair, of the Angora goat, sheared from the flock of Col. Richard Peters, near ten to twelve inches in length. Mr. Stebbins said it was the opinion of those who had given the matter attention, that a large extent of the territory of New Mexico, Arizona and adjacent States, could be utilized in raising flocks of the Angora goat, and that it was being tested in a practical manner. An organization, known as the Tingere Manufacturing Company, of Seymour, Conn., has erected a mill especially for the manufacture of mohair goods, such as imitation seal skins for robes, trimmings and cloakings, plushes for upholstery purposes, etc., etc. So far the new industry has been quite successful, orders being always ahead of what their facilities enable them to supply. They consume 5,000 lbs. of mohair weekly, and are adding to their machinery so that the consumption will be doubled.

Mr. John L. Hayes, of Boston, so well known in connection with the woolen manufacturing interest, recently paid a visit to Seymour to inspect this new industry, and has published a work on the Angora goat in which he relates what he saw there, and his opinion of what can be accomplished in the future. From it we take the following extracts as of general interest:

"The Seymour manufacturers already perceive the inconveniences of depending upon importation from abroad of their mohair. They say that it would be desirable to order their supply at New York or Boston, and have it in their mill the next day, instead of waiting weeks for a supply from Bradford. Besides, in ordering from abroad they can be almost certain that the choicest lots have been previously secured by the Bradford manufacturers. Moreover, they have already become convinced of the superiority of American mohair to the imported mohair of the

"I took special pains to inform myself upon this point, so interesting to American growers, by personal observation and inquiries independently of proprietors and In the cattle department there were 117 entries, consisting of 30 Shorthorns, 10 superintendent, among the sorters, spinners and combers. I will give in some de-

> "I first observed in the store-house several bales of mohair which constituted the whole of this year's clip from Col. Richard Peters' thoroughbred flock, and was assured on all hands that no lot of mohair. in length of staple, fineness, lustre, and uniformity, comparable to it had ever come into the establishment. This settled the question as to American thorough-

"I learned that a lot of about two

thousand one hundred pounds of mohair, brought from San Francisco (I have since learned that it was grown in Oregon). which had remained in New York for a year without a purchaser, had just been purchased and brought to the establishnent. This mohair must have been the product of graded flocks, as there are not thoroughbreds enough on the Pacific coast to have produced that quantity. I saw the fleeces from this lot upon the sorter's table. He held the shoulders, the choicest part, of several of the fleeces up to show me the length, glossiness, curl, and uniformity of the fleece, and I did not need his assertion to convince me of its admirable quality. I then saw mohair from the same lot on the comber. (Lister's, invariably used.) The fibre was fourteen inches in length, therefore economical to comb, and the product of noils was but 16 to 18 per cent. I was assured by the workmen that the quality of this mohair was superior to that of an imported article which I saw, costing here 59 cents per pound, the loss on which in noils was besides 24 per cent. "Leaving this particular lot of mohair,

was struck by the observations of an intelligent spinner (Edward Thorp by name) brought up at Bradford, in the mohair business. Without any leading question on my part, he observed and I carefully put down his exact words in my note-book at the time: "The American mohair is better than any brought from abroad. It is smoother, makes a smoother thread, and runs the spindles faster. Ours has a finer fibre. It is silkier and softer, and I can pick out the cloth made from it without looking." These observations, it must be remembered, apply to our grade mohair. The spinner could have had no extensive experience with any other domestic fibre. I can conceive of no reason for this alleged superiority, except the moral reason, which undoubted gives a marked excellence to American wools,—the more regular feed and greater care given by our more intelligent and conscientious growers.
Upon the whole, I could desire nothing satisfactory in regard to the quality of the domestic fibre, and the certain home market, in all that is likely to be produced for some years to come, than the sults of my personal observations at this

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

The Phylloxera-Its Ravages-Remedie Employed Against It - Residuum of Wine Presses as Food for Stock-Miscellaneous

PARIS, Sept. 28, 1832. The extent of vineyards in France is four and a half million acres; one quarter of this area is invaded by the phylloxera, and the new ravages of the insect are estimated at the rate of 200,000 acres annually. Three official remedies are recognized; sulpho carbonate of potassium and sulphuret of carbon; submersion, and American stock for grafting on the affected vines. To these must be added a a relatively high manuring. It has been proved that purely nitrogenous manures, as wool clippings, horn parings, dried blood, oil cakes, etc., develop the vine at the expense of the fruit; but farm yard manure, or a composition of potash salts, soluble phosphates, and a proportionate dose of azoteous matters, have the opposite effect. A high authority, M. Rommier, recommends a new and cheap insecticidebi-sulpho carbonate; he also recommends the summer flooding of vineyards. He doubts the efficacy of autumnal irrigations, because at that period the bug is prepare l

In several parts of France, and notably in the southern wine-making districts, the residue of the grapes-after being pressed or distilled-is conserved in cement cisterns for cattle feeding; the layers, of twelve inches, are dusted with salt, the whole when pressed down being covered with paddled clay; occasionally the latter is represented by a thin sheet of weak brine. Some people take the stalks out of the residuum, as the mass then keeps better. Stock relish the feed from its alcoholic flavor, and it is given similarly to beet pulp. In the district of Mont-d'Or. famous for its cheese, prepared from sheep's milk, the sheep are housefed all the year round; in summer, on the leaves of the vine, and in winter on the residue of the wine presses. In Germany, brewers' grains are similarly preserved as the grape residue, save that the cistern has a cover battened down on the grains, being itself covered by a layer of water 8 inches

rigating the vines.

The beet crop has been attacked by the same fungi this year as in 1852; it is a species of mushroom that settles on the leaves, producing a kind of rust. In some cases all the leaves had been destroyed, in others, new leaves had succeeded; on analyzing the root, it was found to have suffered to the extent of three per cent in richness as compared with healthy roots.

W ter-distributing flexible pipes are generally lengthened or joined, by the additions screwing together. M. Beaume simply arranges that one end of the pipe passes into that of the other, this union being secured by a lever, which locks; an india rubber ring prevents all leakage.

French farmers are becoming also manufacturers; thus the distillation of molasses, of maize, and of beet, has been improved by employing the electrolyseur. which sends an electric current into the mass, that decomposes the water; the liberated oxygen then displays an affinity for foreign products of objectionable taste, and burning them. It is thus that beet brandy has been debarrassed of its bad flavor, the first shot distillation yields 85 per cent. An electrolyseur will produce 4.000 gallons of brandy in 24 hours.

Generally, the harvest is regarded as satisfactory; the number of sheaves is heavy, but when threshing commences, the quality of the grain will be better estimated. France, and perhaps the Continent, will not have to import any grain this year. The beet promises well; forage,

A farmer writes that he has effectually got rid of couch-grass by cultivating buckwheat.

The system of co-operation is rapidly extending among farmers, for the purchase of seeds, manures and implements of the first quality; the members of the society bind themselves individually to guarantee the payment of all orders given.

Mode of Seeding to Wheat.

A New York farmer writes to the culture of wheat, which is apropos to the

"The common mistake in sowing wheat in putting in the seed too deeply. The arill is often recommended because it will deposit the grain at a more nearly uniform depth than can be obtained by broadcast seeding on a rough surface. If, however, the ground has been tilled so as to make a mellow seed bed, this uniform depth will usually be too deep unless the roller precedes the drill and the drill teeth are set | land: back so as not to dig too deeply. In the old days when broadcast sowing was the rule, the best crops were those where the wheat was sown and rain fell so quickly that it could not be thoroughly harrowed in. My father used to tell of one field which was never harrowed. It was sown just before the equinoctial storm. By the time the soil was dry enough to harrow the wheat was up, and it was then thought that harrowing would destroy the young plants. The roller was run over the field in the spring to smooth the surface, and this was all the cultivation the crop received. The wheat yielded at the rate of forty bushels per acre, without phosphate or manure of any kind. But the soil was completely new and unexhausted.

"It is an old tradition among farmer that the rougher the surface of a wheat field at the beginning of winter, the better the chance for escape from winter killing. Rolling after drilling or sowing I consider a mistake. The compactness of the soil needed for wheat is beneath, and not on | furrows around, and not allowed to burn | suddenly without warning, although it is not | greenish hue in the sunshine which gives

beaten and washed down by rains, snow either side are some protection, both from winds and upheaval by frost. But wherever possible the ground should be compacted, so that the drill will not deposit the seed deeply. This was one on clean land a month or more, and then after the great drought, before rain came to compact the soil. The grain drilled be fore the beavy rain came up poorly and grew feebly through the fall, while that wn after the rain made a very vigorous

growth and withstood the winter well. "Wheat is usually sown more thickly than is advantageous or profitable. This is especially true if the grain is put in with a drill, the plants crowding each other in the rows, as they must where two bushels or more per acre is the amount sown. Farmers like to have a good growth; and see the ground well covered in the fall. To secure these results they seed thickly, and a mass of sickly, stunted plants is the result. This thick seeding is not a preventive of winter killing, but the reverse. A single plant in rich soil and with plenty of room to spread will by its foliage protect itself in a measure; but a mass of plants all feeble, and each with sparse for its hivernal sleep; is encased in a kind foliage, cannot supply the needed protecof oak waterproof, and has a sufficient tion. It is often said that wheat cannot provision of air to guard against being he too thick on the ground at harvest. drowned. Even M. Faucon, to make the though even this rule has its exceptions, submersion process more certain, has had Thin seeding will usually produce a better to prolong the floodings to 45 consecutive stand at harvest than where a larger days. Some persons of late dissolve the quantity has been sown per acre. Much insecticide in the water intended for irdepends on the richness of the soil, the more fertile requiring no' exceeding one is so poor that more than a bushel and a half per acre seems to be needed, the better way is to sow rye, or save it for oats or barley in the spring. "The experiment has sometimes been

tried of cross drilling wheat, putting in a

bushel or less quantity per acre each way with the drill. One difficulty with this is that the first seeding is covered too deeply, as the cross drilling piles the soil in ridges over the seed. Little of the first seeding survives the winter, unless the season is very favorable, and if it does the seeding is apt to be too thick. Where a bushel is sown each way the last seeding is alone sufficient on good soil to make a crop, but it would undoubtedly be better if the growth in the fall were not hampered by too many plants. A better way, where it of fertilizers per acre, is to divide and drill one way with fertilizer, without seeding, and then cross drill with both seed and fertilizer. In this way the manure is diffused more evenly through the soil, while enough is placed in contact with the seed to give the young plant a vigorous start. It is a curious fact that where wheat is drilled in alternate strips, with and with out fertilizer, the places where no manure is applied are not helped by the phosphate drilled in only six or seven inches distant. This would indicate that the roots do not go far in search of food, or it may be that the start given to the fertilized rows enables them to occupy their own soil, and perhaps also to reach over into the rows nearest them. This may account for the belief of many farmers that commercial fertilizers are absolutely injurious to the unfertilized strips beside them. I have long since given up intentionally experimenting with phosphate on wheat by leaving strips unfertilized through the field, for I find the loss heavier than I can afford. There will at times accidentally be a strip left unfertilized, but I aim to distribute it as evenly as possible, so that not a plant shall fail to have a feeding of the kind of food it needs within reach from

the very first. "The time of sowing is much less important than the condition of the soil as to compactness and tertility. Twentyfive years ago we got in the habit of sowing wheat early so as to encourage early heading the subsequent season and to escape the wheat midge. The latter pest is now rarely injurious, and the Hessian fly, which is bred in the earliest sown wheat, is now more destructive than the midge. It may sometimes be good policy to sow land of only moderate fertility early, in order to secure a good fall growth; but it is much better to manure more heavily and sow later. In the early history of western New York wheat on new lands was often sown so late that it only came up during warm spells in the winter. With the ground frozen or covered by snow wheat would lie just under the surface without injury. When it came up the American Cultivator the following on the danger by upheaval was less than where plants were larger, on the principle that the small plant has always less top in proportion to its root than a large one. On the very dryest and richest soils very late sowing is the best for securing heavy yields of wheat."

A Native Dakota Grass.

A letter from De Smet, Dakota, received by the Elmira Farmers' Club, describes the "needle grass" indigenous to the prairie

"'Needle grass' is the first to start in spring, and first to ripen and shed seed. It is the only annoyance that grows on the native prairie. It very closely resembles barley in appearance while growing. The points of seed are about as hard and sharp as a needle. It grows to about the same height as barley. To persons and animals walking over the prairie when the seed is ripe, it attaches to the clothes and hair and works into the flesh. It is especially bad for sheep and lambs. The seeds get into the short wool about the middle of July, when ripe, and work into the body. Sheep were killed last fall and other parts of the body. They sometimes get into the flesh of the mouth and stomach and cause soreness. Where sheep roam at will, they have to be caught and examined and needles removed. Farmers have learned to associate several hundred

the surface. The rough places will be over till into June, when this needle grass an active poison in moderate quantities. is all destroyed, and a blue joint grass and frost fast enough, and if any of the comes in, in abundance, making plenty of earth will cover the exposed root. For keeping the fires of autumn and early this purpose having the wheat plants in spring off by means of the fire break, as again. In this way sheep can be herded trouble last fall when wheat was sown allowed to roam over any of the prairie."

Top-Dressing in Autumn.

The recommendation we see in many quarters to top-dress grass-lands in autunn we cannot wholly endorse. While we have no doubt of the efficacy of this suggestion, in a general sense, and have advocated it we think under certain condi tions, some grass lands would be more benefited if the application were made early in the spring. In fields where the ground has a tendency to heave, throwing up the grass and exposing the roots to the direct action of the frost, autumn topdressing, which will protect the ground, is much to be preferred, and the application can be made either with the aftermath, straw or manure, as the condition of the soil may seem to require. But if the ground is not liable to heave, a coat of ma. nure as early in the spring as it can be applied, not lumpy, and spread uniformly, will secure a heavier crop of grass. There need be no fear of the manure interfering with the mowing of the crop or the making of the hay, inasmuch as we have found that the top dressing is soon beaten down by the rains and is quite out of reach of the operations of harvesting by the time that period arrives. We are not merely satisfied of the correctness of this view bushel to five pecks per acre. If the land from our own experience, but from that of numerous farmers whose opinions on any subject of practical farming can at all times be relied upon .- Germantown Tele-

The Value of Sods.

The Indiana Farmer says: "Sods are the cream of the soil, containing the very elements of plant food that make soil so productive.

"When properly rotted this material makes one of the best invigorators to be found for trees, vines, vegetables and cereals, and is one of the most readily and cheaply obtained fertilizers in use. Sods may be gathered from the fence corners of tilled fields, gathered from the surface after plowing and harrowing sward land, and in many places from the roadis desired to apply more than 300 pounds side when the highway is undergoing repairs.

"To utilize sods and secure from them their best fertilizing effects, they should be gathered and piled up in some out-ofthe-way place, downward, and the whole covered with ashes or chip dust, or both, to keep the grass from growing. A year or two will be required for them to thoroughly decay, unless cut down and shoveled over after laying long enough for the grass to be entirely killed out. Water should be applied at intervals sufficient to ever, that he will simply learn that his keep the pile moist and prevent a dry rooster is somewhere deficient in the scale mouldy rot. The best way to provide for of points adopted at some national or inthe wetting down is to leave the top cupping and apply the water abundantly there in a dry time. To get such a lot of good material in the best shape for applying to crops, we would advise mixing it with well-marked. At any rate he is "not good, well rotted, barnyard manure. Say quite up to standard" according to the about two loads of it to one of the manure, bighest acknowledged authority in poultry then spread it broadcast on grass and crops | science. of small grain. For corn or vegetables, apply it in the hills or drills."

Agricultural Items.

At the New Jersey State Fair the Jerseys led the exhibition in the cattle department. Over 100 animals were shown.

THE Texas Wool Grower expresses the opinion that a ram shearing 35 pounds in Vermont would probably shrink to 25 lbs. in Texas in three years.

Wisconsin has over 200 cheese factories and creameries, and manufactures 33,000 lbs. of butter, and over 2,000,000 pounds of

cheese annually. AT the Denver Exposition the Colorado Agricultural College makes an exhibit of over 700 varieties of grass and grain, including 150 varieties of spring wheat and 30 of

winter sorts.

In feeding sweet milk to pigs, trials made at the Wisconsin Experiment Farm showed that on an average four pounds of corn meal were equal to 20 pounds of sweet skim milk, or one pound of meal equal to five of milk, f fed separately.

A New England cyclone struck the fair grounds of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society on the second day, and prostrated the tents in which the exhibition was held. Rain fell in tofrents on the third day, soaking verything, and the grounds were deserted.

THERE is a project on foot for the man ufacture of sugar from the refuse whey of cheese factories, the result being, after refining like cane sugar, a white, lively sugar in four-sided crystals without sweetness. It sugar of milk, used in certain medical formulas, and will not unlikely, if it can be manufactured cheap enough, be used for adulterative purposes.

A MEMBER of the Elmira Farmers' Club says of orchard grass that no other grass is so Sure to grow from seeding, and none will bear the tramp of feet better. No kind starts quicker in spring and continues later in fall, and none springs up more rapidly after grazing. Another member examined a patch during the late intense drouth, which was green and fresh, while timothy adjoining was dried as if dead.

In the tenth annual report of the Wisconsir seed needles found in the liver, lungs and State Dairymen's Association is given the result of some trials made by Prof. W. A. Henry in feeding corn smut to cows. One strong and healthy animal continued to eat daily several pounds with no apparent harm for 12 days, but afterwards died suddenly. Another and feebler cow ate two or three pounds a day with little apparent injury. sheep and herd them about four weeks on Prof. H.'s conclusion is that cows which eat a section that has a fire-break of a few smut in large quantities are liable to die

THE English employ some queer terms in wheat plants are lifted up, this washed the best of feed, tender and fresh. By man speaks of a "hogget" he means a wether in his second year; a "ewe-toggy" is a this purpose having the wheat plants in depressed drills is undoubtedly an adthis grass is the earliest to start, when it is about herding in June, by firing the old "two-shear-ewe" is one in her second sheardry grass of last year it is completely de- ing year; a "three-shear-ewe" is one in her stroyed for the year, but will grow the third shearing year, etc.; keeping a "runnext year as before, and must be burned | ning" ewe stock means the practice of buying ewe lambs to keep up the flock, and selling with all the produce; a "flying" ewe stock is one kept where the ewes are bought annually and sold after they have brought a

BEANS heat easily, and are greatly damaged by heating. Consequently they should be thoroughly dry when put away. For this purpose have them thoroughly dry before preserving, and if this is done the whole roblem of preserving is solved. They should be permitted to stand until frost comes, but not later, even if they are fully grown, for if they are carefully cured beans may be cured when quite green. If they are intended for the market all the defective beans should be picked out. Running them through a fanning mill will clean them pretty thoroughly, but there will likely remain some discolored beans, and these hurt the

A Strong Endorsement.

TOLEDO, O., July 27, 1881. J. M. Loose & Co., Monroe, Mich .:

GENTLEMEN. - Having made use of you valuable Pile remedy, I can recommend it as the best I ever used; have found almost entire relief from using it four times. Hoping others will try it with the same success, I am yours very truly, H. M. PIX-LEY No. 50 Summit St.

Che Poultry Pard.

Management of Fowls.

Failures in the management of poultry arise chiefly from one of two causes-too much care or too little care. Some poultry fanciers who keep high priced fowls contrive in one way and another to kill most of them by kindness. The birds are kept in ornamental palaces and treated like songsters bred in parlors. The buildings are often so tight and warm that the inmates suffer for want of pure air. They are allowed little exercise, and, as a consequence, they are lacking in vitality. They become sick on the slightest exposure, and are then dosed like feeble intants. They are subject to all kinds of diseases and ailments. They lead an artificial life, and its continuance depends on fortuitous circumstances. They produce but few eggs, and these are considered as far too valuable to eat. They are often unfertile, so they are of no value for raising chickens. Fowls with exceedingly long pedigrees, which are raised in buildings fitted up with all the modera improvements

and fed on dainties, are chiefly valuable for exhibiting at fairs. By expending \$25 for a fancy coop, expressage and care during an exhibition, a breeder may sometimes realize a fifth of that amount in the form of a prize. The chances are, howternational convention of poultry fanciers.

It is possible that of his tail feathers is a "little off," in color, or that one of the notches in his comb is not sufficiently

Other persons keep quite a different kind of fowls and devote scarcely any care or attention to them. No attempt is made to improve the old barn-yard strain of fowls, or even to infuse new blood into it. They practice "breeding in-and-in" till the stock "runs out." If the birds have any protection at all they find it under the barns and out-buildings or on the sides of straw stacks. They have a chance to roost in the branches of shade trees, on the tops of buildings, or the upper rail of fences. Chickens that have not the ability to reach high elevations, are obliged to find a resting place on the ground, where their rest is quite likely to be disturbed by predatory animals and birds. Possibly a few of the fittest survive, but if they do their lives are prolonged in consequence of their ability to contend with their enemies and to endure almost any amount of hunger and exposure. . Their only means of obtaining food is that which wild fowls pos-

As they have poorer means of locomotion they have fewer opportunities to pro cure proper food. They are allowed to range at large during the winter when there is no vegetation to damage, and when there is little they can pick up to eat. During the time there are insects, fruits, vegetables and grain to eat they are kept penned up. They are then fed raw corn, and are allowed a few bits of gravel, which are supposed to serve an excellent purpose in aiding digestion and improving the appetite. Occasionally some water is placed in the yard in a tin pan, from which it soon evaporates, or in which it becomes so warm and impure that no living thing will taste it after the first trial. Persons who keep fowls in this way during the summer think snow is an excellent substitute for water during the winter, and allow their birds to eat of it if they desire. These persons, like those first named, find poultry raising unprofitable.

Cayuga Ducks. A correspondent of the Poultry Monthly

thus describes this breed: "This popular variety of ducks originated on Cayuga Lake, from whence its name, and was originally a wild duck frequenting this lake. Many years ago they were numerous and were captured and domesticated, or by a cross of the wild with the common duck the present duck was produced. It ranks in size with either the Rouen or Aylesbury, and in the juiciness and richness of its flesh partakes of that peculiar game flavor which distinguishes the Canvas Back. The plumage of this duck should be a jet glossy black, the feathers of the drake having a lustrous

him a peculiarly rich appearance: the head should be small, neat and slender, the bill broad, rather short, dark born color or black, neck medium, breast full and plump, wings long and carried well up, legs dark or slate color, plumage jet glossy black throughout, the neck of the drake being of a brilliant greenish hue; they are hardy and of a good size and for the table are superior to other ducks, the flesh being dark and high flavored. If well fed they become fat; indeed, they can be made so fat that they cannot raise themselves from the ground by their wings. The Cayugas are very quiet in their habits; they are rarely able to raise from the ground, and a fence two feet high will turn them; they are not disposed to wander from home and they generally commence laving about the first of April and lay from sixty to seventy eggs before wishing to sit, which they do well, but are careless mothers; they are growing mo e and more in public favor, and for all the desirable qualities to be sought in rearing ducks the Cavugas have no superior; they are fast winning recognition all over the country, and the demand for them and their egg exceeds the present ability of the breeders to supply."

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880. GENTS-I have been very low, and have ried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving. and am nearly as strong as ever. W. H. WELLER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The serviceable Velveteen so long in favor with English ladies, has been little used here because of the poor qualities hitherto offered. The newly imported Nonpareil Velveteen, however, with a close pile and fine texture, is scarcely distinguishable when made up, from distinguishable when made up, from Lyons Velvet. It may be had in dark rich shades of sapphire-blue, garnet, bottle green, olive, seal brown, and black, suit-able for street costumes or for house dress es. It is more effective when combined with Satan or Moire, but the taste of the season is for making such costumes entirely of the Velvet and with very little trim-

We have received direct from the manufacturers in Europe an elegant line of the above very desirable goods.

Samples sent on application.

William H. Elliott 139 Woodward Ave.

LOOSE'S EXTRACT



It CURES Rhoumatism, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and Erysipelas. PRICE, \$1.00 per PINT BOTTLE NOTICE,

NOTICE,

No family should be without LOOSE'S RED
CLOVER PILLS. They cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, and act on the liver and
kidneys. In boxes of 25 pills, 25c., 5 boxes, \$1. For
sale by all druggists, or address J. M. LOOSE &
CO., Monroe, Mich. Send for testimonials. Beware of imitations, and get only the genuine. Farrand, Williams & Co., Swift & Dodds, James E
Davis & Co., wholesale agents, Detroit.

DAIRYING APPARATUS



Cheese Factory and Creamery outfits, Cheese and Creamery Vats, Cheese Presses, Creamery and Family Churns, But-ter Workers, Salt, Color-ing, Cheese and Butter Cloths, Butter Tubs and Boxes. and everything Boxes, and everything used in Cheese Factory, Creamery or private dairy. Send for free copy of CHAS, P. WILLARD & CO., CHICAGO.

o10eow2t FARM Catalogue sent to any address to any address to the L. STAPLES & CO., Richmond, Va. 250

ACENTS WANTED The authorized edition of the werks of JAS.A GAR-FIELD, by President B. A. Hirsdule, of Hiram College, will soon be ready for issue GARVASSERS WANTED in every township and county at once. Secure von territory—A BonANZA TO AGENTS.

UNION BOOK CO., DETROIT, B-ICH., 1914.

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS The Cheapest and Best.
Will Crush and Grind Any thing. Will Grush and Grind Any thing.
Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O. o10eow4t



COMMERCIAL COLLEGE YOUNG MEN will not only save money but val-826-13t



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



MALARIA. CONSTIPATION

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator; it is so mild and effectual. BILIOUSNESS.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the roubles incident to billions state, such as Nausca, bizziness. Drowsiness, distress after cating, a sitter, bad taste in the mouth. DYSPEPSIA. The Regulator will p sitively cure this dreadful isease. We assert empatically want we know to

COLIC. Children suffering with colic soon elief when Simmons Liver R gulator is a

the Regulator restores the enteebled digestion and enriches the impoverished blood.

Take only the genuine, which always has on the wrapper the red Z Trade Mark and signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO, FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE -- LIVER --It has specife action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy screetion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are suffering from malaria, have the chill, are billous, dynamic a reconstituted.

are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidn Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure In the Spring to cleanse the System, ev

one should take a thorough course of it.
41- SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT



au29-6m CATTLE PUMP! Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without atten-tion, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheap equals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for circular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO.. Indianapolis, India20-tf

PARKER'S

HAIR BALSAM. This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on ac ount of its superio leanliness and purity It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

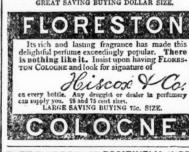
Parker's

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer. A Superiative nealin and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic ism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs stomach, bowels, blood or nerves. PAKKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Ginger Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours, CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is not different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to likeox & Co. N. Y. 50c. & \$1 ince, at dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.



RIPTURE POSITIVELY CURED so that the trues can be entirely dispensed with, and the rupture becoming strangulated. No knife, ligature salve or trunture surface. the rupture becoming strangulated. No knife, it ture, salve, or "rupture curative compound," no called "radical cure," or "common sense truss," patent or cruel mechanical appliance whatever employed by Drs. LOGAN & OADY in treating employed by Drs. LOGAN & CADY in treating and curing repture. By a rational, eafe and aim st pain-less method of treatment, Drs. LOGAN & CADY guarantee a perfect cure. Persons may receive treatment and return home same day, and continue employment while under treatment, if abdominal pressure be avoided. Treatment applies to each sex and all ages. A positive cure guaranteed, Why continue the trues and suffer the many ailments that invariably follow the unnatural trues pressure upon the internal organs, when an absolute cure is in store for you. Avoid these evils and obtain A PERFECT CURE by consulting Drs. LOGAN & CADY at titler permanent offices, 2024 State Street, Chicago. References given at the offices. Hours, 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Letters of inquiry with stamp receive immediate attention.

EF*Consultation and examination free.

mr14eow26t-in CANCER. OFFICE, 202 West 4th St. New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent FREE to any address on receipt of stamp. Address. Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, Box 598, Cincinnati, O

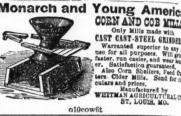
my23eow13t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES

SMITHS & POWELL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

500,000 acres wisconsin Central R. R. Address,
CHARLES L. COLBY,
Land Commiss'ner MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Olecowest

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Indenture of mortgage covering the premises hereinafter d scribed, executed on the first day of June. A. D. 1877, by Maria C. Hanford and J. C. Eaton Hanford, her husband, and delivered to Mary E. Barnard; which said mortgage was, on the first day of June, A. D. 1877, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Warne County, in liver 140 of mortgages, on page 33, and was afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1882, together with the indebtedness evidenced and secured th reby, duly assigned by said Mary E. Barnard to Thomas Ferguson by an instrument of assignment bearing that dat and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid in liber 20 of assignments of mortgage on page 588, on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1883; upon which mortgage and the note to which the same is collateral, there is claimed to be due at the date of this advertisement the sum of three thousand and thirty-nine 50-100 dollars (88 989 50-100); and no suit or other proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the lawful owner of said note and mortgage, by virtue of the power of said contained in said mortgage, which has become operative through the failure of the mortgagers to pay the rincipal sum of the same, as well as all interest in arrears, will foreciose said mortgages and to that and will sell at pablic auction to the lights bidder, the westerly front door of the City Hall in the litruit Court for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (that being the building in which the irruit Court for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (that being the building in which the irruit Court for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan known and described as follows, to wit: Lot number flve (5) in block number elective-even (67) in the western addition to the City of Detroit, of part of the Cass Farm. so called; MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. ward of said City of D troit.

THOMAS FERGUSON,

THOMAS FERGUSON,
FREDERICK T. SIBLEY. Assignee of Mortgage
Atto: nev for Assignee.
Dated July 15th, 1882. MORTGAGE SALE. Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John Knapman and Eleanor, his wife, to John Keily, Jr., bearing date the 18th day of Jannary A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne on the 19th day of Jannary A. D 1878, in liber 145 of mortgages, on page 152 which said mortgage was ruly assigned b. said John Kelly, Jr., to James B. Henderson by an nesign ment dated the 8th day of August, A. D 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds fr the County of Wayne on the 29th day of August, A. D 1882, in liber 21 of assignments of mortgages on page 47, and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of four thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the deat now remaining secured by the said mort age or any part thereof; now, therefore, hotice is hereby given that, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due as aforesaid, with the legal costs of sale and the sum of one hundred dollars provided for in said mortgage to be paid as an attorey feed. made and provided, I shall sell at public auction the highest bidder on Thursday, the 21st day December, A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock noon of 88 December, A. D. 1-82, at 12 o'clock noon of said ag, at the * esterly front door of the City Hall is Detroit, Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County o' Wayne is held all those certain pieces or parcels of land known and described as follows, to wt: Lots numbers fifty three (53) and fifty-four (54) of McKeown's wholiviston of out-lot number ninety-six (80 Woodbridge farm, in the city of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, JAMES B. HENDERSON, RONALD KELLY.

Assignee of Mortgage. County, Michigan. JAMES B. HENDERSON, RONALD KELLY, Assignee of Mortgage Attorney for Assignee of Wortgagec.

Attorney for assignee of Wortgagee.

CHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of the Circuit Court, for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Adopuns C. Smith, I did, on the twenty-sixth day of August. A. D. 1882, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said Adolphus C. Smith in and to the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit: The cast half (36) of lot number interen 19) in section twelve (12) of the Governor's and Judges' plan of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. All of which I will expose for sale a public auctiou or vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the easterly front door of the Detroit City Hall in the City of Detroit (that beind the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on MONDAY, the 23st day of October, A. D., 1882, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

CONRAD CLIPPERT, Sheriff.

CONRAD CLIPPERT, Sheriff. By HENRY L RUTTER, De B. HOWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, DETROIT, Sept. 6th, 1881.

ARREARS of PAY and BOUNTY
to Union Soldiers Reported on ROLLS as DESERTERS.

ACT OF AUGUST 7, 1882. Apply to Milo B. Stevens & Co. OFFICES: Le Droit Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.; Case Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO; Abstract Building, DETRIOT, MICH.; Metropolitan Biock, CHICAGO, ILL.



Pool's Signal Service Barometer



OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED.

VILL TELL YOU!

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in a single eason. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which alone is worth the price of the combination. This great WEATHER INDICATOK is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians, Professors BEST IN THE WORLD and Scientifio men of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD and Scientifio men of the day to be the Combination of the day to be the Combination of the day to be the Combination of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD and Scientifio men of its day of the combination of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD and Scientifio men of its day of the combination of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD and Scientific men of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD and Scientific mental and barries and barries and barries and barries and barries and the second of the scientific mental professors. The scientific mental professors are sent and barries and the scientific mental professors and the scientific mental professors. The scientific mental professors are sent and the scientific mental professors are sent and the scientific mental professors. The scientific mental professors are sent and the scientific mental professors and the scientific mental professors. The scientific mental professors are sent and the scientific mental professors and the scientific mental professors. The scientific mental professors are sent and the scientific mental professors and the scientific mental professors. The scientific mental professors are sent and scientific mental professors and the scientific mental professors. The scientific mental professors are sent and scientific mental professors and the scientific mental professors and the scientific mental professors are scientification and the scientific mental professors Address all orders to OSWEGO THERMOMETEL WORK (Largest exablishment of the kinds the world) Oswego, Os READ WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT. I find Pool's Barometer works as well as one time costs fifty dollars, every time.

CAPP, CLAS. D. ROGERS, Ship "Twilighty, Barometer received in good order, and must say that the instrument fanction in every respect. It is nearly made and wonderfully cheap at (Rio. B. PARSIOSS, M. C. R. B. Office.

Pool's Barometer has already savid me many times its cost, in force the is a wonderfull englasive and works to perfection. P. J. Romergeans.

Risa wonderful curiosity and works to perfection. F. J. Reneurson, Milwauke, Wish BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. None genuin without our Trade Mark, and Signature of J. A. Pool, on back of Instrument, as below:

One of the state of the st

Every instrument warranted Perfect and Reliable. Size 9% inches lot wide. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it atonce a will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement.

Hor HOU

OCTOBER

It is at about t the average wom stock of house pla and pleasant for she says, as she terra cotta colores to have her new them, and forthw into six-inch pot begonias, roses ar grown luxuriantl garden all sum under them and hind the tender which are, we ma plant, through v ance, and the tou the tug are crowd and narrow quart unmanageable br copious waterin plant, and it lives own vitality. The and to put on a l foliage becomes brown after Bur gusted woman co bare branches up "never has any Her slips, start some nice yo

thumb pots wit works, follow in "My slips never Now any one a growth of plants root pruning mus responding red 'balance" the pl our very amateur thereby inflicting severe root-prun hefore remarked. hind are the fe neglects to short leaves a diminish the demands of su possibly flower to cut off, they w the plant dies as So with the slip when there are n they drop as inevi put in water. These being so

consider what o

good, thrifty pla

aside for that pu

mer. Keep them

doors; on the nor

instance, water r

ramorselessly eve

useless to expect

Plants designed

blooming," six-i

full complemen

blossom all sum winter. Every p of rest, and it is quiescence in sum bloom in winter. months these rese ing roots while a ternally; they are as gardeners say. will not bloom from "root bound," th full of roots that must seek anothe in blossom buds come, remove to a them gradually to here we may rema are generally too healthy: and th purer the air, an more luxuriant w understandingly: water every day, the soil becomes enough, so that or ed, but with refer a week set them kitchen floor, and ing pot, shower tepid water, in spoonful of amn thorough wetting large pots and v special predilection from one week to dishes may need interim, because stantly going on i few plants will th mud bath. Directions for

given in the FA and need not be . said that autumn cuttings, unless o lection of clay po sitting room bay slips early, and le when they go into will be some deli then, but one requ to see the best in pleasure out of a plants, which mal see their vain atte Strawber

W. Saunders, in gives the following seedling strawber "One of the gre various fruits from

of introducing ner quired before they however, does no for we have gathe plants eleven mon from which they v produced in the fo the fruit is thorow are bruised and th the pulp as care This operation m by paring thinly the berry, which, of c by this means the pulp of the berry little of the pulpy fully managed. separated in water greater portion of skimmed off. Th thinly on paper as When dry, the se

18-2.

NIS.

S

RED

LS

he deepest yer to see erior stock

and

S

LL,

N. Y.

res

AL R. R.

FREE

S

merica OB XILLS

EL GRINDERS

CULTURAL CO

conditions ering the d on the Hanford , and de-

mortgage recorded or Wayne ge 33, and ourth day ebtedness signed by son by an teand re-

e on page 882; upon the same the date thousand 100); and instituted

nd to that

nd to that st bidder, ill in the State of rhich the held) on t, all that ying and ayne and s follows, er eighty-e City of led; said Cass Ave-ne Second

USON, ortgage

ing been

mortgage his wife, h day of coffice of Vayne on ber 143 of

the said fore, ho-

t, Wayne RSON, ortgagee.

a writ of the seal of e.State of gainst the of Adol-the day of the all the olphus C. arcels of

sale at idder, as

Sheriff.

OUNTY

Idiers

Co.

GTON, D. Abstract n Block, au22-3m

SAW.

EN.

ALES

It is at about this season of the year that the average woman sets out to provide her and pleasant for the bleak days of winter," she says, as she brings out her store of terra cotta colored pots, inwardly resolving have her new gloves an exact match for them, and forthwith begins to transplant into six-inch pots the geraniums, coleii, ander them and up they come, leaving behind the tender fibres and spongioles, which are, we may say, the mouths of the plant, through which it takes its sustenance, and the tough old roots which stand the tug are crowded down into their new anmanageable branches are lopped off, a plant, and it lives for a few weeks upon its have a tendency to disturb the seeds. own vitality. Then it begins to languish, hown after Burne-Jones, and the dis- will assist their growth. Any covering line than has been effected hitherto.—Ger-"never has any luck with house plants." full complement of foliage, stuck into even heavy rains will not cause damping thumb pots with faith not justified by works, follow in the wake of the others: 'My slips never root" etc.

Now any one at all conversant with the growth of plants ought to know that a root pruning must be followed by a corresponding reduction in foliage, to "balance" the plant, as it were. So, when our very amateur gardener lifts her plants, thereby inflicting an involuntary but severe root-pruning,-severe, because as before remarked, the tender roots left behind are the feeders of the plant-and neglects to shorten in the branches, she leaves a diminished root power to supply the demands of superabundant foliage, and possibly flower buds, which she "hates the plant dies as a natural consequence. nut in water.

consider what ought to be done to secure good, thrifty plants for winter blooming. aside for that purpose in the early summer. Keep them in a shady spot out of doors; on the north side of the house, for instance, water moderately, and pick off useless to expect a plant which has been in blossom all summer to continue it all winter. Every plant must have its season bloom in winter. Through the summer months these reserve plants are developing roots while making little growth externally; they are "getting a good stand," as gardeners say. Some varieties of plants will not bloom freely until they become "root bound," that is, until the pot is so full of roots that the energies of the plant must seek another outlet, which they find in blossom buds. When frosty nights come, remove to a cool room and accustom them gradually to sun and fire heat. Just healthy; and the cooler the room, the purer the air, and freer from dust, the more luxuriant will be the plants. Water understandingly; do not give a dash of water every day, either too much, so that the soil becomes sodden and sour, or not enough, so that only the surface is damnen. ed, but with reference to the habit. Once & week set them in the weshtub on the kitchen floor, and with a fine rose watering pot, shower them thoroughly with tepid water, in which may be stirred a spoonful of ammonia if desired. This thorough wetting, in the case of plants in large pots and with those not having a special predilection for water, will suffice from one week to another; plants in small dishes may need a little attention in the interim, because of the evaporation constantly going on from the surface. Very few plants will thrive with their roots in a mud bath.

Directions for growing cuttings were given in the FARMER a few weeks ago, and need not be repeated. But it may be said that autumn is not the time to start cuttings, unless one wishes a choice collection of clay pots as an ornament to the sitting room bay window. Take off your slips early, and let them be thrifty plants when they go into winter quarters. There will be some delight in their possession then, but one requires a disposition bound to see the best in everything to get much pleasure out of a lot of scrawny, scraggy plants, which make one tired of life to see their vain attempts to survive.

Strawberries for Seed.

W. Saunders, in the National Farmer, gives the following directions for raising seedling strawberries:

"One of the great drawbacks in raising various fruits from seed for the purpose of introducing new varieties is the time required before they begin to bear. This, however, does not apply to the strawberry, for we have gathered bushels of fruit from plants eleven months after sowing the seed from which they were raised. These were produced in the following manner: When the fruit is thoroughly ripened the berries are bruised and the seeds washed out from the pulp as carefully as is practicable. This operation may be greatly facilitated by paring thinly the outer surface of the berry, which, of course includes the seeds; by this means the largest portion of the pulp of the berry is rejected, and but very little of the pulpy matter is retained if care. fully managed. It is now washed and greater portion of the pulp to be floated or skimmed off. The seed is then spread thinly on paper and dried in the shade.

are rubbed between the fingers and thumb, which will separate them ready for sowing. Shallow boxes that hold about three inches in depth of soil are the most suitable. These are filled with any kind of light, sandy soil, which is carefully and firmly pressed during filling, and the surface made smooth and level. The seeds are dock of house plants. "Something bright then properly distributed over the surface and covered with a light sprinkling of sand -merely enough to barely cover the seed -and the whole surface pressed evenly and solidly with a wooden block or a common brick. Above all things deep covering of the seed is to be avoided. The boxes are in a cool cellar, rather dry, and yet secure begonias, roses and fuchsias which have now placed in a shaded position, such as grown luxuriantly and untrimmed in the may be found on the north side of a wall, arden all summer. The shovel goes board fence, or hedge, and covered with hoards until the seeds vegetate. The sur face of the soil should be kept moist, and, unless the weather is very dry, but few applications of water will be required before the young plants appear, which will be in the course of three or four weeks, or and narrow quarters. A few of the most less with some of the seeds. The covering greatly prevents drying and obviates copious watering revives the maltreated the necessity of frequent waterings, which

"As soon as the young plants appear and to put on a limp and aesthetic air, its they require to be fully exposed at night, foliage becomes a symphony in yellow and although partial shading from bright sun gusted woman complains, as she flings the during night is injurious, as closeness at bare branches upon the ash heap, that she that period will inevitably cause the young plants to decay or dampen off at the neck Her slips, started in October to make of the tender stem. It is well to protect "some nice young plants for winter them from dashing rains in the night when blooming," six-inch branches with their it can be done, but when fully exposed off, although the plants may be somewhat bruised and beaten down.

"As soon as true leaves are formed the young plants should be carefully lifted. separated, and replanted, either in boxes current will not grow; nor is its crop so prepared as for the seed, or in a sheltered much affected by being shaded during its place in the open ground, where the soil growth as that of other fruits would be, can be specially prepared for them by be- for most flourishing plantations of it may ing properly pulverized, smoothed and be seen growing around and under standfirmed as recommended for the seed boxes. | ard trees.

inches apart-the distances between the watering, they will be benefited by shading from bright sun for a few days until they start again to grow; at no time should they to cut off, they will blossom so soon," and be allowed to suffer for water, and no Running a small knife between the rows given as top-dressing or in a liquid state, will help to separate them and secure earth to each plant. Set them in rows three feet apart, and allow eighteen inches from plant remorselessly every bud that forms. It is to plant. They will make good sized indeed it be proper to call that a berry plants for winter, and form numerous which is only an enlarged receptacle of the flower buds for fruiting the following sum- flower with the seed in pits on the outside mer. Protect them during winter, in of it. The one (Fragaria Vesca) is a naof rest, and it is by giving this time of climates where the thermometer goes tive of Europe and has been cultivated quiescence in summer that we secure free down to zero, by slightly covering them time out of mind in Germany, and was with straw or unrotted manure, for even known in ancient Rome. The other (F. when protected during winter. Managed tinent, and in some of the numerous varie in this way fruit is produced in less than ties, was found in Canada to Chili. Some twelve months from the time of sowing the of our finest cultivated varieties are probseeds; and if the various details of trans- ably hybrids of these two species. The planting, etc., have proved favorable to native strawberry has imperfect flowers-

erop produced will be quite large. determined by the first crop; but the zation we have succeeded in producing second year's growth and fruitage will ex- varieties that have perfect flowers. This here we may remark that our living rooms | hibit the normal qualities of the plant, and | has proved an important advantage in the are generally too warm for plants to be until this is ascertained all runners should he removed "

Rainfall vs. Forests.

cept the theory that rain is produced by the presence of forests. But he holds the converse, namely, that rain produces forests, and that without a certain amount of rain they cannot exist at all. His inference, as forests over the continent shows that where the rain-fall is light and unequally distributed, the forest is proportionally light; and that where the annual average rain-fall sinks below a certain amount, about twenty inches, the real forests disappear entire.

From Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico there was once an unbroken forest, for the reason that there was a conjous rain fall. The destruction of forests on this eastern side of the continent is rapidly followed by this restoration. And on the western. or Pacific side of the continent it is the same. The mountains there precipitate moisture in larger volume, and in consequence forests are to be found there such as cannot be matched by any outside the prolific region of the tropics. But when we come to the great plains which stretch eastward from the roots of the Rocky Mountains, we find there are no trees at all, and all because there is but an insignificant rain-fall. What forests do grow there are such as are not to be compared with the luxurious growths of the Atlantic and Pacific side of the continent.

We are glad to note that Prof. Sargent manifests no alarm at the present condition of American forests. That tone would be apt be only a discouraging one. Still he is convinced that unless something is seasonably and effectively done to afford the needed protection to our forests as they stand, the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to sound the alarm. The great white pine belt is nearly melted a vay. The spruce forests are following fast. The northwest has only a few scattered remnants left. But the southern belt will supply us for hundreds of years, and we can recover our losses to the north again.

Preserving Grapes for Winter.

Of fruit which it is desirable to preserve, the grape gives the most trouble. We see it stated in the horticultural journals, that in France it is a common practice to cut the bunches with long stems and put them separated in water, which will allow the in water-the glass, water and bunch is then kept in a cool dark place. We suppose, however, this is for the finer and selected specimens of hot house grapes, and that it When dry, the seeds and adhering pulp would hardly pay on any extensive scale olive; it is chiefly raised, however, for Davis in particular are loaded.

with our cheaper native kinds. But there the oil, on which, it is said, a great prevent evaporation the fruit can be preserved. It seems that a house or chest might be so arranged as to make evaporation nearly impossible, and this ought to do as well as permitting evaporation, and then replacing it by water from a bottle. Indeed, we have known of some who have kept grapes well long into the winter, by simply putting them sound and dry into baskets, covering them with some nonconducting material, and then setting them from frost. Outdoor grape growers in the northwest, from whence we receive here in Philadelphia most of our supply, pack a box, as we all know and they keep in a perfect condition until about the tirst of January. This is doing very well, and we do not think that they are very desirable beyond that point.

But as to preserving the choice hot-house varieties, it is highly desirable that we should be able to preserve them all winter if possible, and some of them at least can be kept sound longer than the outdoor varieties. Perhaps the French will help us to do something more successful in this mantown Telegraph.

The Black Currant.

A fruit met with in our markets less frequently than it should be is the black currant. Its easy cultivation, the vigor with which it grows in almost all soils, and its great fruitfulness are all points in its favor. It flourishes in cold clay, in which but few other fruit trees will thrive, and it is considered poor soil indeed in which the black

But while all this may be said in its "The plants are now set in rows two favor, it must also be granted that it is a plants should not be less than this; the soil gross-feeding plant, increasing in vigor in can be settled round the roots by a good proportion to the quality of the soil, and it will well repay the fruit-grower for all the manure he can bestow upon it. Some little care is, however, necessary in regard to the way in which manure is applied; covering given either day or night. About no practice can possibly be worse than to So with the slips, she spares the leaves the middle of September, (premising that dig in manure in the way in which it is when there are no roots to feed them, and the seeds were sown as soon as they were sometimes done, the fork going into the they drop as inevitably as from a cut branch ripe, which would not be later than the ground so deeply as to tear off quantities end of June, the plants will be large enough of the young roots, thus doing more barm for permanent planting. The soil being in than good. This deep culture may answer good condition, full manured and pulver- very well when the plan's are young, but ized, the plants are now to be lifted with a as they attain a larger size, and the roots Plants designed for winter should be set small ball of soil attached to the roots. gradually spread farther, manure is best

Species of Strawberries.

There are two species of this berry, if the hardiest plants will produce better Virginia) is a native of the American conconstant and uninterrupted growth, the those bearing the stamens appearing on one plant and those having pistils on another; "The quality of the fruit should not be but by high cultivation and cross fertilicultivation of the fruit. In raising the native strawberry it was necessary to have droop and turn of a pink color. Mr. a due proportion of both kinds in order to effect the fertilization of the flower, without Prof. Sargent, of Harvard University, in which no fruit will form. Moreover, the the North American Review does not ac- staminate plants occupied room and required cultivation, but bore no fruit. In the improved strawberry, of which we have a great number of varieties produced from seed, all the plants bear, and both organs being in the same flowers, the fertilization stated by him, is "that the distribution of is more certain and of course the plants are better bearers .- Indiana Farmer.

Fruit in Italy.

We have fruit upon the table at every meal except breakfast, just when we want it most. The markets are as pretty a picture as you would see, with the heaps and baskets of handsome, shining fruit. Vast quantities of grapes are raised for eating purposes, far more than with us. Several kinds of the grapes for table use are of a pale, translucent green color, very tender and pulpy. They are called white grapes. They are not particularly sweet, but have a very delicate, slightly tart flavor, which makes them peculiarly grateful to the taste in the broiling hot weather. They could undoubtedly be cultivated extensively in the Southern States of our own country, and ought to be. We have also seen some apples here and there, but as far as they have come under our notice, neither the Italian apples nor peaches are as fine as our own. Olives grow in every part of Italy that we have seen, which includes every portion except the sontheastern.

The olive orchards here frequently cover the sides of the Appenine mountains quite to the top. Thousands of acres are devoted to olive culture. When we used to read in the Bible about the people who ate bread, wine and olives, we always supposed, you remember, that an olive was a fruit to be eaten ripe, like a peach or an orange. It seems necessary to reconstruct our Bible belief in this respect. They tell us here that an olive is a fruit which must never be eaten raw; that in that state it is a bitter, burning, acid-tasting thing which a goat itself would refuse to take down. It is a product to be pickled and then eaten, usually with bread. In the pickled state those who are accustomed to eating it in its native state say it is delicious. There are various ways of preserving the

is a valuable hint to be gained from this profit is made. There seems to be no French practice, namely, that if we can good reason why it could not be cultivated successfully in Florida, and perhaps in other parts of the southern United States. In appearance, the olive tree, is about the size and shape of an ordinary peach tree, with a gnarled trunk. Its leaf is the shape of a peach leaf, but small, harsh and stiff. The color of the foliage is a pale, dull green, like that of a sage bush, the true æsthetic shade.

We have had a varied experience in eating fresh figs. There are several varieties, of different colors when ripe. We have eaten small green ones and in dry slat boxes, three or four pounds in large purple ones. Readers who are fortunate enough to have spent their childhood in the country, will remember the little woods fruit we used to Italian fig tastes like that. The rind is bitter and irritating, and must be peeled off. Fig trees grow to great Italian watermelons are good, very

like those dear to the soul of the colored brother in August days. But the muskmelons taste to us Americans like a raw pumpkin. There was one and then, again, it wasn't. It was velvellow, with a brilliant red cheek, upterious fruit was called the nut-peach. Did he make the name out of his own head? I don't know .- [Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

FLORICULTURAL.

WM. FALCONER, of Cambridge, Mass., has succeeded in growing the Florida yellow water lily as a bardy plant as far north as his home in Massachusetts. The lily pads are immense, being eight or nine feet wide. He thinks the secret of his success lay in the fact that the pond in which it grew was fed by drain and surface water, does not freeze to the bottom in winter, and is warm in summer, and thinks it might not do as well in a spring fed pond or cold lake.

AT the autumn meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, September 12th, one of the most attractive exhibits was that of E. D. Sturtevant, of Bordentown, N. J., who showed a fine collection of water lilies. A correspondent of the

Country Gentleman describes as follows: "The display consisted of a leaf and flower of the Victoria Regia, several blooms of the Egyptian lotus (Nelumbium speciosum), and a number of species of Nymphaa. The leaf of the Victoria Regia was over six feet in diameter, and being placed with its under side uppermost, it displayed its peculiar reticulated veining and projecting spines. The leaf stalk was a dozen feet in length, and about an inch and a half in diameter. The flower was a foot in dicone, giving off a most delicious odor. In the course of a day or two, the petals Sturtevant told the writer that the plant was raised from seed, and was only four months old. It grew in a large tank about twenty feet square, with the water twoand one half feet deep. The leaves are so large and strong that a lad of a dozen years can stand up on one with safety. The fourth flower was the one exhibited. Soon another bud will be open, and thus there is a succession of these gigantic and most beautiful blooms. This, according to the exhibitor, is the first instance of a Victoria Regia having reached its floral state in the epen air in our climate.

'The flowers of the Egyptian lotus were of a delicate rosy pink color, and when fully expanded, some of the blooms measured over twelve inches across. The structure of these flowers is peculiar; the stamens are vast in number, but of com. paratively small size, and occupy a ring at the base of the large, flat-topped pistil, which is shaped like the rose or sprinkler to a watering-pot. Mr. Sturtevant finds this treasure of the Nile perfectly hardy in the climate of New Jersey. It would seem as if the rose of the ancient Egyptians, and the flower that has figured so largely in the mythology, the hieroglyphics and the history of an eastern nation, is to become an introduced member of our cultivated aquatic plants.

"The Devon water lily, (Nymphaa deconiensis), of which several flowers were exhibited, is of a deep red, and when the petals are fully opened, each bloom will measure nearly one foot across. Mixed with these blooms were those of the blue water lily (Nymphaa carulea); though of smaller size they lead all the rest in a most exquisite perfume. Among the white varieties was the dwarf Chinese species (Nymphon pygmea), with its flowers not over an inch in length. The contrast between these and the larger red Nymphaa, and the still larger Victoria Regia and Egyptian lotus, was peculiarly striking."

Horticultural Notes.

THE Rural New Yorker says that bagged omatoes ripened as early as perfectly, colored as well and proved as sweet as when left to mature in the sun. Any difference in ripening was in favor of the bagged tomatoes. The experiment proved to be no protection against

THE Indiana Farmer gives a list of the apples that have given the best crops in this unproductive year: Clayton, Smith's Cider, Jersey Black, Wine Sap, Milan, McAffee's Nonsuch, President, Ben Davis, Northern Spy, Belleflower, Maiden's Blush, Grimes' Golden Pippin, R. I. Greening. The Ben

THE Country Gentleman advises those who desire to take impressions of fruits, in order to procure correct outlines and distinct records of their size and shape, to cut the fruits exactly through the middle with a sharp, thin bladed knife, let it dry half an hour or so, to evaporate the juice on the surface; then with a pen touch lightly the exterior of the face and stem with ink, and press it on unsized blotting paper, which will absorb the ink and make a perfect impression. Press every part well down. The moisture of the face. will cause the ink to spread and make a soft shading.

THE Rural New Yorker believes that there is a way of determining when a watermelon is ripe by its appearance only, which is far more trustworthy than any of the usual methods, and far easier as well, since it is not necessary to stoop or to handle it in any way. It is by the bloom Melons have bloom the same as grapes, and the color changes as the melon ripens. In some varieties it di :appears altogether when they are ripe, as if call a "May apple." Well, a fresh dissipated by the sun's rays. In others it changes to a more mellow tint, losing its frosty or glaucous hue. The bloom of melons varies with different varieties, and infalliable rules cannot be given, but observation and experience will enable any one to ascertain the several phases, when they will be convinced this is the best methods of determining ripeness.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph, in commenting upon a paragraph fruit we could not possibly make out which has been going the rounds of the press for a week or two. It was like a plum, relative to the cleaning of cider casks, says: "Allow me to say plainly that a 'clean low inside, and smooth, shining and cider barrel' is one that has never been unclean, and I may frankly say also, that there on the outside. It was tougher and happened. My private opinion of the redryer than a peach, and yet tasted like ceipt given from a 'scientific journal' is, one, and was on the whole good, and that it is not very scientific. Lime will enter interest on the subject ran high. We the pores of the wooden vessels, and then took sides and had discussions. We combine with vegetable acids in such way as bet bottles of wine on it. Was it to become insoluble in water, yet soluble in the acid of cider, and it will 'kill' any wine peach or plum or apricot? At last we put into it. The rust of iron is also certain found a solemn old Italian waiter who death to wine, and as for mould, nothing but knew enough English to solve this fire or its equivalent can ever wholly destroy important question. He said the mys- its insinuating germs. Cider casks are never suffered to become mouldy, and the care of them is one of the secrets of cider-making.'

> MONROE, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. SIRS-I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of Kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and the people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with various put up in similar style to H. B., with various devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hon Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL as it acts directly on the Kidueys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REWEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure. and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and friends had given them up to die Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys. Bladder. Urinary Organs.

HUNT'S REMED's cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinance and Retention of Urine.

HUNT'S RE "ED's cures Pain in the Back Side or Lons, General Deblity, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, ank all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs.

Hunt's Remedy quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Biltous Headache, Dyspeppia, Sour Stomach, Costivenees, Piles, etc.

By the use of HUNT'S EMEDY the stomach and Bowels will spe dily regan their strength, and

and Bowels will spe dily regan their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S KEMEDY is pro onneed by the best doctors to be the only cure for all kinds of kidney Intersect.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is sure cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism yhen all other medicine fails.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly

for the above diseases, and has never been known to falls One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY Co., Providence, R I Prices, 75 cents and \$1.25.

Garmore's Artificial
As invented and worn by limperfectly restoring the hearing. Entirely deal for thirty years, he hear with
them even whispers, distinctly. Are
not observable, and remain in position without aid. Descriptive Circular
Free. CAUTION 10 not be deceived
bibloogus as drums. Mine is the only
distinctly artificial Ear Drum manufactured. artificial Ear Drum manufactured. JOHN GARMORE,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West Third St., New York City. Druggists Sell it.

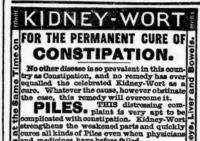
DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—

This is to ce: tify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

GEO. S. HOARD.

SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plant SEEDS For the MARKET CARDENER SEEDS SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS Crown by ourselves on our own Farms SEEDS

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA



PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT There is no excuse for suffering from

CONSTIPATION and other diseases that follow a disored state of the Stomach and Bowel; , when the use of

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

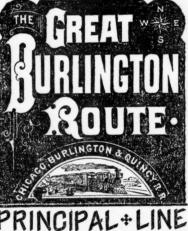
Will give immediate relief. After constination follows

Biliousness, Dyspepsia. Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, sass of Appetite, Jaundice 40oplexy, Palpitations. Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subfect to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Price 25 cts. per bottle.

For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.



The SHORTEST, QUICKEST And all BEST line to St. Joseph, points in Iowa, FAV Atchison, Topeka, DeniNebraska, Missouri, Kanson, Dallas, Galsas, New Mexico, Arizona, Monreston,

CHICAGO This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as eeded to being the Great best equipped Through Car ad in the World for sses of travel. be the best equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of travel. KANSAS CITY All connections made Through Tickets via this Depots. Try it. and you will find traveling a luxury, instead comfort.

Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in luxury, in the U. S. and of a Canada. Information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by T. 1 POTTER. PER 3d Vice Pres't & Gen't Manager, Chicago, Ili. PERCEVAL LOWELL. Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill. DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH ERN RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, Oct 1, 1882, trains vill arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: Going West Going East

CONNECTIONS.

Detroit, with Railroads diverging.

Plymouth, with Fluit & Pere Marquette R.y.

Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indiana . B. MOLLIKEN W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Supt. Detroit

FREE 25 Useful Household Articles. Send 3 cent stamp for postage. Address E. G. Eidecut & Co., 10 Barclay St., N.Y. 518-4t.

40 Large Chromo Cards, no 2 alikewith name, 10c post paid, G. I REED & CO, Nassau, N. Y. a31-26t-ju4-cow13t

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILEGAL Leave. 4::00 A. M. 21::40 F 4
Day Express. 9::35 A. M. 9::35 P. M. 9::35 P. A. M. 9::35 P. M. 9::35 P. A. M. 9::35 P. Grand Rapids and Muskegon. DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

Bay City & Saginaw Ex....*9.25 a m *9.55 p m Marquette & Mackinaw Ex....‡5.00 p m ‡11 25 r Mackinaw Express, with

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-

October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:

Detroit time, as follows:
Prains LeaveExpress, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Hapids,
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Prains Arrive—
Through Mail, 5:20 P. M.
Detroit Express, 12:15 P. M.
Night Express, 12:15 P. M.
Holly Express, 8:00 A. M.
Holly Express, 8:00 A. M. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office

154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp *0:30 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *3:30 a m
*11:55 p m Sleeping On.
on Day Trains.
*Daily except Sundays
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt. Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car

TAKESHORE & MICHIGIAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 a.w. 1:30 p. m.
Chicago Express. 9:20 a. m. 7:10 s. m.
Adrian, Cleveland and
Buffalo Express. 3:00 p. m. 8:15 "
Fayette, Chicago and
Cincinnati Express. 6:40 " 10:50 a.m. The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 P. M. and the 9:30 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time.

Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time.

BUFFALO TRAINS.

Depart.
4:00 a.m. *9:40 p.m.
Fast Day Express..........*11:20 p.m. *9:40 p.m.
Lightning Express.........*11:25 p.m. *9:10 a.m.
Cin't, Cleve. and Col's......†7:40 a.m. *1:10 a.m.
do do do*3:00 p.m. *1:30 p.m.
Toledo & Cincinnati Exp....*8:90 p.m. *1:30 p.m.
Grosse Isle Accommodat'n. †5:00 p.m. *1:00 a.m. All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosund Amherstburg. and Amberstburg.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there to New York and Boston.

Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave, and at Depot.

W. H. HURLBURT,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R THE SHORT LINE points South, Southeast and Southwest, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cin-Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Commencing Thursday, June 1st, 1882, trains will leave as follows: will leave as fellows:
SOUTH. EXPRESS.
LV. Bay City... 5 25 p. m., 7 00 s. m.
Saginaw... 6 30 7 58
Lansing... 9 25 10 25
G'd Rapids.10 20 6 00
Detroit ... 9 50 7 00
Ann Arbor..11 17 8 45
Jackson... 6 30 a. m., 12 02 m.
Ar. Fort Wayne.10 15 3 50p. m. All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo on Mondays, not Sundays H. BROMLEY,
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen' Fr't & Pas'r Agt
General Superintendent.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILBOAD | Hillsdale | Af. | 2.30 P. h | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 Sundays. WM. F. PARKER, Supt., Ypsilanti Mich

WABASH, St. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R Depot foot of Brush Street.

Trains ran on Chicago time.

Irains Ian on Chicago time.

Leave.

Leave.

Leave.

Arrive

S.10 p m

Butler Accom

45 p. m.

10.20 a. m.

11.40 a. m.

Trains leave Third Street depot, via Toledo

Detroit time: 7.40 a. m.; *3.00 p. m.; a8.05 p. m.

*Daily †Except Saturday

Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and

Louisville. Ticket offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both depots.
W. H. UNDERWOOD, City licket Agent,
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent,

er ED. ו פו

Y.Y.

-AND-State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the indu and producing interests of Michigan

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 14 Larned Street West, (Tribune Co's Building,) Detroit.

* *Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters register d, or precuring a money order, otherwise we can not be responsible for the money.



State Journal of Agriculture

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1882.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 301,312 bu, while the shipments were 257,449 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 30 was 13,149, 613 bu. against 19,494,352 bu. at the corresponding date in 18s1. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 140,138 bu. The stocks of wheat in thiscity on Saturday amounted to 272,285 bu, against 215,332 last week, and 926,400 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881.

The market has ruled very steady the past week, fluctuations in both spot and futures being very light, and prices of No. 1 white marking the same at the close on Saturday as on the previous Monday. One of the points in the market has been the appreciation in price of Nos. 2 and 3 red. and the sharp decline in No. 3 white and rejected. The results of the harvest rain are now beginning to show in the receipts of large quantities of No. 3 and rejected wheat. The past week, of 742 carloads received 100 only graded No. 3, and 157 rejected, two grades heretofore unknown in this market. The large arrivals of rejected have caused prices of that grade to tumble, and it is now quoted dull at 64c per bu, against 671c one week ago. The low rates will probably cause a decline in the receipts of these grades, as farmers will prefer feeding considerable quantities of it to selling it at from 52 to 55c per bu in their local

Yesterday there was a dull market all day, with No. 1 white and No. 2 red steady, but the lower grades depressed and weak and all closing lower.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from September

15th. to October 9th: No. 1 No. 2 white white white 106 100 1 103% 1 00 1 103% 1 00 1 103% 1 00 1 103% 1 00 1 103% 1 10 white
84
00
85
8414
85
85
8514
84
86
8414
86
86
87
77
6 97 96 96\\ 92\\ 92\\ 95\\ 100\\ 95\\ 100\\ 95\\ 100\\ 95\\ 100\\ 95\\ 100\\ 97\\ 101\\ 97\\ 101\\ 97\\ 101\\ 97\\ 101\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 97\\ 100\\ 10

In futures the movement has been upward in all the deals, showing that dealers are not looking for any further decline in prices, which are certainly low enough to meet the views of any one with some knowledge of the true value of wheat. The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals for the past week:

Dec. Jan 931/2 981/2 981/2 991/8 983/4 999/6 1 01 99 99 0 00 9816 Thursday ... Mr. J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, Eng-

land, writting to Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List, expresses the opinion, based on his experimental plots, that the output of the wheat crop in the United Kingdom will be below the estimate of the London Times, and that the required imports will for the crop year exceed 14,000,000 quarters or 112,000,000 bushels. His experimental plots show a large yield of straw and a deficient yield of grain.

The cereal harvest in Germany is ended. The Prussian wheat crop is estimated at ten per cent below an average, or 54,173,851 bushels. The crop suffered by too much rain. The rye crop was injured more than wheat. The threshing is disappointing. The crop is 10 per cent below an average, or 197,361,097 bushels of 56 lbs. The barley crop is 20 per cent below average, or 45,630,173 bushels of 48 lbs; and oats are five per cent below an average, or 221,410, 150 bushels of 32 lbs. These are estimate of the Vienna Congress, and the government'estimates are reported as somewhat more favorable.

The Danubian Provinces are reported to have this year the best cereal crops of the last ten years.

From Russia the reports are somewhat conflicting. Latest advices are to the effect that Russian Poland and Bessarabia have over an average crop of wheat; and the south and center are slightly below an average. The greater proportion of Russia's wheat crop is grown in the south, centre, Bessarabia, Poland, and Estland Podolia has 15-100 above an average. The Russia rye crop will be a good one, and the wheat crop will be about an average. Russia's export has been as high as 102,-331,832 bu, wheat in 1878, as low as 32,-112,897 in 1880, with an average for eight years ended 1880 of 57,911,805 bu, and an average from 1864 to 1880 of 53,409,002 bu. Her export this season may therefore be expected to reach from 55 to 60 millions of bushels.

The following table gives the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday as compared with those of one week previous:

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 5.964 bu.. and the shipments were 1,081 bu. The visible supply in the country on Sept. 30 amounted to .6,650,504 bu, against 27,381,974 bu at the note in prices. Quotations on State stock same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 518,098 bu, against 8,103,763 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The week of 50.034 bu. The stocks now held to 23c per lo. The Commercial Bulletin of in this city amount to 5,178 bu., against | Saturday has this to say of the market: 3.742 bu last week, and 34.915 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. The market is stronger than a week ago, and on Saturday quotations for No. 2 corn were 861c per bu, at which price very little could be secured. Stocks are light and demands limited, the low price of other grains inducing consumers to use them in preference whenever practicable. In Chicago there has also been an advance the past week, and on Saturday spot No. 2 was quoted at 61%c per bu, against 58%c one ago. Futures are also higher, October selling at 61%c, November at 62%c, and December at 561c per bu. It is quite evident the recent frosts in the west, which we were assured by telegraph a day after they occured did no harm, have at least had the effect of putting two or three cents per buon the price of corn. We need not look for cheap corn until the crop of 1883 is secured. In Liverpool old mixed corn is is quoted firm at 6s. 6d. per cental, the

same price as ruled one week ago. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 40,769 bu, and the shipments were 24,346 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Sept. 30 was 5,519,557 bu against 6,468,050 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 23,005 bu, against 32,476 bu, the previous week, and 23,228 bu at the corresponding date in 1831. The past week prices have ruled steady and No. 2 white are still quoted at 39c per bu., with more firmness toward the close of the week. For No. 2 the usual price is 36% per bu. In futures No. 2 white sold at 34c for delivery during 1882. Oats will be largely used to take the place of corn this season, as they are relatively the cheapest, and this will help prices. The stocks of old were also completely exhausted before the new crop began to arrive, and it looks as if the immense crop would all be needed. Reports from Indiana say that oats did not turn out well in that State this season.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The eastern hop markets are still active, although a further advance in prices has caused dealers to act more conservatively in making purchases. The country markets are relatively the strongest, and dealers there are raying within a cent or two of New York city prices. Reports from abroad are still of a character to strengthen markets on this side of the Atlantic and show an active demand existing at advancing figures Latest cable orders make 70c per lb. in New York for good hops the basis of purchases, and the probability of still higher rates being paid is now regarded as pretty certain. In regard to the New York market the Commercial Bulletin of Saturday Savs:

" the demand continues fairly active and, while buyers are still moving timidly, a considerable amount of stock is changing hands. Liberal estimates place the entire American crop at not over 120 000 bales. Of this amount fully 20,000 bales are likely to be exported, leaving but 90,000 bales to supply a home consumption that last year reached nearly, if not quite, 140,000 bales. high, and which, moreover, may put values

The latest quotations in that market are as follows:

Eastern, crop of 1881, fair to choice..... Wisconsin do Pacific coast do

In Chicago the market is quoted firm a 65 to 70c per lb. for Pacific coast and New York, and 50 to 60c per lb. for Wisconsin. In this city New Yorks are quoted by the daily press at 60 to 65c per lb., while in the hop growing district of that State they are selling at 65 to 68c. How our dealers can sell at 60 to 65c per lb. is a mystery which can only be solved upon one hypothesis. and that is that they don't do it. The tone of the markets, both in this country and

Europe, are favorable to a further advance. Barley was received in this market the past week to the amount of 10,978 bu. and up the deficiency, or even to keep the reamount of this grain in sight Sept. 30 was 564,843 bu., against 1,392,024 bu. at the talk of a decline to low prices this season corresponding date in 1881. The market keeps quite active and steady at about the same range of prices as prevailed last week, namely, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per cental for fair to good samples of State, and \$1 75 to \$2 25 per cental for good to choice samples of of the week the market was weaker, owing to large receipts of low grade barley, principally No. 3, which sold down to 56 and 57c per bu., while No. 2 was held steadily at 86c per bu. for spot. There is a large amount of low grade barley this year, and prices will undoubtedly rule low for such samples; but for light colored barley of fair weight the market will probably be

active at fair figures as compared with other grain.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. The receipts of good butter are still below the demands of the market, and prices are hardening. For fair to good samples of late made butter, well flavored, 25 to 26c per lb. is quite readily paid, while a really choice article of prime quality and flavor would command two to three cents more. The lower grades are little inquired for, and dealers find it difficult to get rid of such stock except at extremely low figures. The Chicago market has ruled steady the past week, with the better grades in good demand and poor stock rather neglected. The prices ruling are about the same as reported a week ago, fancy creamery being quoted there at 30 to 31c per lb. fair to

butter is firm at an advance of 2 to 3 cents about the same. per lb. since our last report. For the medium and lower grades, however, there is only a limited demand, with no change to are as follows; Fancy creamery, 34c; choice do, 32 to 33c; fair to good do. 28 to 30c; ordinary do, 22 to 27c; fancy tubs and pails, 29 to 30c; choice do., 27 to

"There has been a further advance made in fancy table butter during the week, with the limited supply well sold up, and quite a fair amount of held stock of the best quality has also found an outlet, a better tone prevailing on all useful goods. The m and lower qualities, however, have ruled dull in the absence of a domestic outet at any important demand from shippers. In fact, the position seems to show that, while of really first-class goods there is no more than enough for home wants: buyers who must handle a cheaper article give oleomargine the preference, and off quality trade.

Western butter is quoted in that market as follows:

Western imitation creamery...

past week, and the firmness noted for some time has at length caused an appreciation in prices. For best makes of full cream State 13 to 131c per lb. are now the established quotations, while for second quality 12 to 124c is readily obtained. The advance is not confined to this market, the eastern markets all sharing in it. In Chicago the market is firm, but so far prices remain unchanged. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, 10 to 11c: cheddars slightly skimmed. 8 to 9c. full cream flats, 101 to 111c; flat slightly skimmed, 81 to 9c; common to fair skims, 5 to 61c, Young America, 13 to 131c per lb. In New York there has been a general advance on all desirable grades, brought about by an increased demand. Latest quotations are as follows: Fancy white State factory, September make, 121 to 121c. August, 112 to 12c; prime, 11 to 111c; nedium do, 91 to 10c; choice Ohio flats, 113 to 12c; fine do, 10 to 111c; fair to good do, 6 to 9c. The Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says:

"A noticable feature of the week's busiess was the cheerful reports upon the volume and force of the home demand. Not only have local jobbers been good customers, but orders came in freely the east, south and "up river" with freedom, and on perfect quality extreme prices could be made without difficulty. factory of ordinary weight and fancy qual ity brought 12\frac{2}{3} to 13c, with the small sizes reaching 18\frac{1}{2}c and the Ohio flats here 11\frac{2}{3}c. though had the quality been better 120 would have proven an easy point to touch. The shipping demand has been hesi The shipping demand has been hesitating and uncertain, with an avowed determination to resist cost, based on in prices paid the country.

The foreign markets are reported steady, and in Liverpool choice new American cheese is quoted steady at 56s. per cwt.; the same figures as quoted a week ago.

THE PORK TRADE:

The pork market is the center of interes in the west at present, and the course that it is likely to take is being discussed with great earnestness. At present prices are t an extra range, and no one looks for them to go any higher. The question therefore resolves itself into this: Are prices likely to decline, and, if so, to what extent? So far the receipts of hogs are light for the season, but they have shown some symptoms of improvement in this respect the past week, and prices have ensibly declined in consequence. The question is, can these increased receipts be kept up, so as to make good the large deficiency that exists between the amount packed this season from March 1st as compared with that of last? It is a well known fact that owing to a short corn crop last season farmers as a rule culled down their breeding stock to a low point, and this season the prospects for a corn crop were so unfavorable up to August that we doubt if many farmers made any arrangements to feed a large number of hogs this season. Therefore, though the corn crop has turned out much larger than expected, we doubt if the stock is in the country to feed. With a loss of 1,275,000 hogs since March last as compared with last season, we do not think it possible to make the shipments were 3,000 bushels. The ceipts from this time forward up to those of last season. If this cannot be done, all is nonsense, as the demand for pork products seems to continually increase from year to year. We think it probable that prices of live hogs and their products will decline while the bulk of the crop is coming forward, but it cannot be to very Canadian. In Chicago towards the close low figures or continue long. On this subject the Cincinnati Price Current, which

makes a speciality of looking after the provision market, says: "The west is still receiving small sup-plies of hogs, largely short of the usual movement at this time in the year. There s nothing new within the week in regard to outlook, or apparent reasons for the small supplies of hogs. The corn crop is fully made in nearly all sections, and farm ers realize not only the fact that there is an unusually large supply of feeding material but also a smaller amount of swine to fat-ten than usual for the early future—hence they find themselves justified in holding stock back to a more mature condition Packers seem to expect to pay about \$7 50 for hogs in November, and if they do so this will afford a handsome return for the corn converted into pork. The new season will begin with supply markets more nearly bare of hog products than usual, and this will give stimulus to early erations of packers. The packing for the week is about 95,000 short of corresponding period last year, and the falling off since March 1st compared with a year ago is 1,275,000 hogs. Prices of bogs have en sustained during the week and close

steady." warm weather, rendering it bad for packers grades at 15 to 18c. In New York there is \$7.40 to \$7.60 this week, a drop of 20 to run with Michigan orders."

an active demand for fancy stock to meet | 30 cents per hundred during the week. the demands of the retail trade, and such | The decline in the Chicago market was

The wool markets at the east are generally quiet but steady, with a fair amount of business doing but a conservative feeling generally ruling among buyers. This is helped largely by the stringency prevailing visible supply shows a decrease during the 28c; good do, 24 to 26c, and fair do, 20 in the money market for the past three weeks. The sales in Boston the past week amounted to 2.189 500 lbs domestic and 185,000 lbs foreign, or 2,374,500 lbs in all against 2,625,975 lbs last week and 2,-374,900 lbs for the corresponding week of last year. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the market:

"Our classified list of sales below shows that nearly all kinds of wool, both washed and unwashed, have participated in the week's business. Choice XX fleeces are perhaps more sought after, in proportion to the demand, than other grades. Low and coarse, or heavy and dark-colored wools, are now selling pretty well where sellers are willing to accept their relative values. Some very light and clean new fall Texas has sold here this week at 26c. It is said that the fall clips this year are in much better condition than usual, and if such is the fact manufacturers will be inclined to devote increased attention to them.

Among the sales of washed fleeces in that market the past week we note the following: 99,000 lbs Ohio XX and above at 421 to 44c: 67,000 lbs do X and above at 42 to 43c; 46,400 lbs do X at 40 to 411c; 21,100 lbs Michigan X at 39 to 40c; 10,000 lbs Wis consin X at 384c; 21.500 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 44 to 46c; 12,000 lbs No. 1 Michigan at 42 to 45c; 7,000 lbs medium No. 2 Michigan at 350; 7,000 lbs coarse fleeces at 32 to 33c; 189,600 lbs various at 31 to 48c.

The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 59.500 lbs Ohio and Michigan fine delaine at 44 to 45c: 24,500 lbs medium delaine and No. 1 combing, principally at 48c; 23,700 lbs low and medium combing at 40 to 45c: 26,500 lbs low wash ed combing and delaine at 33 to 37c: 108. 000 lbs combing and delaine at 42 to 50c; 3,000 lbs fine unwashed combing on p. t., 6,600 lbs medium do do at 28c; 25,000 lbs coarse and low do do at 211c. The New York and Pdiladelphia markets are in about the same condition as that of Boston, trade being quiet owing to a tight money market.

The Minnesota Harvest.

The State Commissioner of Emigration has made an estimate of the crop yield, based upon returns from threshings. Reports from 45 counties, with an aggregate of 1.805.064 acres, claim the mean average yield to be 14.09 per acre. The entire wheat acreage of this year is 2,569.697, and at an average of fourteen bushels per acre this gives a total yield of 35,975,-658 bushels. Forty-two counties report yield per acre for oats averaging 42.93 bushels; an average of 40 bushels is believed to fairly represent the yield of the entire State. The number of acres in oats is 849,925, giving the total product at 34,997, 000 bushels. Thirty-four counties, with 170,683 acres in barley, report a mean average of 22.42 bushels per acre. The entire area in barley is 309,707 acres, and 22.5 bushels is believed to be very nearly the true average per acre, giving a total crop of 6.098.407 bushels. Corn will, it is said, fall from 15 to 20 per cent. below the usual average good crop. There are 783,-055 acres reported in corn this year, against 160,828 last year.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week,

"Wheat sowing commenced favorably. Flour ruled very dull. New oats in favor of buyers. Foreign breadstuffs partially American red winter whe advanced 6d. Arrivals of flour in London very heavy. Both American and European are arriving very freely. Maize is becoming scarce, but with movement of the new American crop there is every appearance of a decline of about 10s from the highest rate, namely, 34s; ex-ship cargoes inanimate. There were 11 fresh arrivals. Eight cargoes sold, 11 were withdrawn and nine remain, including six of red winter and ne of California. Cargoes on passage met better inquiry at 1s advance. Sales of English wheat the past week, 57,266 quarters at 39s 6d against 60.864 quarters at 46s 9d, the corresponding period last year.'

Marks of a Berkshire Pig.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer DEAR SIR:-In your next issue please rive us the marks of a pure Berkshire tail indispen-Is the white tip on the sable? By doing you willoblige A CONSTANT READER.

The standard of excellence of Berkshire swine adopted by the American Berkshire Association, is as follows:

inclined forward with size, thin and soft own.—Yull and heavy, running well back or

KIN.—Smooth and pliable...... BHOULDER.—Thick and even, broad on top, and

coarse.

Legs.—Short, straight and strong, set wide apart, with hoofs erect, and capable of holding good weight

MR. J. A. ARMSTRONG, of Owosso, has this to say about advertising in the FARM-ER: "I do not care to have my advertisement continued any longer at present. have had more orders for Collie dogs than I This week live hogs have declined in all | could supply since my advertisement apthe markets both east and west, and to a peared in your paper. I have been advertisconsiderable extent in our own; but the ing for several years in western and southern journals, and my trade in Coliies has good do at 27 to 28c, choice dairy at 23 to to operate, may have helped run down been mostly in those localities, but since I 25c, fair to good at 20 to 22c, and common prices. In this market live hogs sold from advertised in the FARMER I have been over-

Stock Notes.

Ar the sale of the Earl of Airlie's polled Angus cattle at Cortachy Castle, near Kerriemnir Scotland. Oct. 4, the average price realized for the Ericas was 500 guineas, about

COZETTE, the famous trotting mare, once owned in this city by Mr. J. M. French, had her tongue cut out through an accident recently, and is still alive and well, being kept on soft food. The notorious Ed. Stokes now owns her.

MR. W. H. COOK, of Linden, Genesee Co., has sold to C. B. Truesdell, of Canton, Wayne County, his imported Clydesdale stallion Lord Inverurie 2d. He was imported by the Powell Bros, of Springboro, Pa., July, 1875, and is a very fine animal.

AT the sale of Polled Angus cattle by Geary Bros., very high prices were made, the cows and heifers running from \$300 up to \$1, 280 and \$1,530, making a total of \$11,285 for 15 head. Six bulls ranged from \$320 to \$800, and made an aggregate of \$2,495.

W. J. G. DEAN, of Hanover, Jackson Co., has sold to Mr. George W. Davis, of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., this city, the Jersey cow Plume 2d 8288 A. J. C. C. Register, second in her class at the late State Fair in a ring of 19. Mr. Dean thinks her one of the inest cows in the State. STATISTICS show that in the last 14 years

the number of sheep in Iowa has shrunk from 1.354.600 to 435,500, a loss of 67 per cent. Lack of proper shelter and food in winter, of fences to enable farmers to keep small flocks. and the ravages of the wolf and his congener the ubiquitous dog, are the chief causes of this decline of one of the most important branches of farming. THE following is a report of the sale of the Hawley herd of Shorthorns at the Lansing

fair on Friday last; Mr. Francis Graham, uctioneer: Lady Beaconsfield and calf, to B. B. Baker, Lansing, \$135; Lottie, to C. L. Seely, Lansing, \$80; Lady Beaconsfield, to H. H. Jennison, Eagle, \$75; Beaconsfield 2d, to L. M. Dennis, Williamston, \$90; Blossom. to James M. Turner, Lansing, \$145; Genevra 4th, to A. F. Wood, Mason, \$85; Beaconsfield 4th to H. W. Springstead, Watertown, Clinton County, \$50; Beaconsfield 5th, to Ben B. Baker, Lansing, \$55; Red and white helfer from Lady Beaconsfield to H. H. Jennison, Eagle, \$40. Total, \$755.

MR. CHAS. SWANN, of Walkerville, Ont. has purchased for Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons five Shorthorn bulls, four heifers and a cow. The bulls are all from the bull High Sheriff 3d, 281 Canadian Herd Book, and three of the heifers also. The other heifer is out of the imported cow Kate Clinker, by an English bull. The animals were all bred by Mr. Thomas Boak, of Oakville, Ont., one of the bulls taking second in his class at the London fair, in a ring of fourteen. Mr. Swann also purchased from Mr. Joseph Snell of Edmonton, Ont., a Berkshire boar, first in his class at Toronto and second at the Provin cial at Kingston. Also three Suffolks, two sow and a boar, from James Maine, of Trafalgar Ont., which took first premiums at Toronto Kingston and London, the boar taking first in his class at the Royal Show at Gloucester Eng., this season.

COLLECTOR Digby V. Bell, of this city, has received the following circular letter from John C. New, acting Secretary of

the Treasury: "Sir. I have to state for your information and that of parties shipping neat cat-tle from your port to the British Provinces, that by recent orders of the Privy Council for Canada, a point of land on the River St. Clair, closely adjoining the frontier of the United States at Point Edward. to the north of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's line, has been declared a cattle quarautine station, at which cattle for breeding purposes may be admitted for quarantine under certain restrictions and regulations."

AT the recent fair in London, Ont. Romulus, the fine Norman-Percheron stallion owned by Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, Ont., and well known to Michigan horsemen, carried off first prize in his class against very strong competition, and his two-year-old son Marquis also owned by the Messrs. Walker, got first in his class. At the Toronto Exposition Romulus was awarded first in his class over a fine field of horses, an imported horse sired by Romulus before leaving France, and now four years old, getting

OLD-MAN-AFRAID - OF - A - SHORTHORN Sotham has made a labored attack upon Mr. N. A. Clapp, of Wixom, the wellknown breeder of Berkshire hogs. He says Mr. C. never bred a good hog in his life, which has just as much truth in it as his statements usually have. Mr. Clapp can rest assured that his fame as a breeder is now secure, as the old man never attacked a man yet who was not benefitted by his abuse. We predict Clapp's Berkshires will hereafter carry off any number of blue ribbons

This year's apple crop in the West and Southwest is estimated as follows on data furnished the Kansas Horticultural Society: Kansas, 76 per cent; Michigan, 30 per cent; Illinois, 33 per cent; Indiana, 20 per cent; Iowa, 30 per cent; Ohio, 37 per cent; Missouri, 75 per cent.

MR. JAMES COLE, of Lansing, a resident of Ingham County for the past twentyeight years, died September 28th. He was well known farmer, and enjoyed the respect of his acquaintances in an eminent degree. He was a warm friend and admirer of the FARMER.

MESSRS J. H. THOMPSON AND GEO. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, will start tomorrow, Wednesday, for an extended trip among the sheep-breeders of Vermont, New York and Ohio. They expect to be bsent about two weeks.

MR. L. P. CLARK, the veteran sheepbreeder of Vermont, was visiting the breeders of this State the past week.

Baron Von Kaub, of Leon Springs, Texas, has 8,000 acres all under fence, properly sub-divided, and stocked with beautiful Shetland and spotted ponies. His breeding stock consists of seven stallions and 45 mares, all thoroughbred, and 200 spotted pony mares. He is breeding a race of striped and spotted ponies to please the children.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

The Olivet factory cheese got first premium at the State Fair. There are four cases of typhoid fever at

The Ann Arbor Register has been enlarged

and very much improved.

On the 3d the first spike of the new street railway was driven at Muskegon. The Hillsdale County fair is reported a

Four prisoners escaped from the jail at Cheboygan, on the night of the 4th. F. A. Green's shingle mill at Vestaburg was burned on the 3d. Loss, about \$1,500. The Michigan Central Company will stretch telegraph wire across the straits of Mac

E. P. Mills, of Olivet, died on the 2d, while returning home in his carriage, of heart dis-

Mrs. Hill, of Greenville, tired of living ook a dose of arsenic on the 4th, and joined

the majority. The old State house at Lansing was ast week for \$4,000, together with an acre of land adjoining.

John Gray, of Batavia, Branch County, made 115 gallons of syrup from 57 reds of early amber cane.

The Battle Creek Tribune passes into the bands of Joseph Saunders, proprietor of the Detroit Price Current.

An incendiary fire near Grand Rapids, last week, destroyed D. J. Dean's barn, imple-ments, hay, horse, etc. Some sacrilegious sinner has stolen the entire communion service of church at Grand Rapids. nunion service of the First Reformed

Pre-historic pottery found at Sand Beach led to the discovery of a bed of fine brick clay which is being utilized.

Williams' sawmill at McBride's was burned on the 4th, with 200,000 feet of lumber. Damage estimated at \$4,000. Horses are said to be scarce in the lumbe

ing districts. The Saginaw Herald says from \$500 to \$700 are paid per pair.

Morris Knapp, a Jackson liveryman, was so badly injured by falling from a carriage, on the 3d, that he died in a few hours. Chester McMoore, of Maple Grove, Barry

County, fell from a load of lumber on the 5th and his neck was broken by the fall. An Owosso man is making a good business ent out 60 within the past eighteen months James Ackerson, of Convis, near Marshall, committed suicide by hanging himself on the 3d, during an attack of temporary insan-

The new paper mill at Jackson is nearly ready for business. It is equipped with the costliest and most perfect machinery known

At Cohoctab, Livingston County, Albert Hetchelis was fatally injured, on the 3d, by the giving way of his granary floor, burying him under the wheat. Mrs. L. Folger, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, will try and make the G. R. & I. railroad give her \$20,000 damages for injuries

inflicted two years ago. Lowell Journal: C. Johnson, while oiling shafts in a mill here last week fell, and the nozzle of the oil can struck one of his eyes, destroying the sight forever.

The Tuscola Advertiser and Caro Citizen have joined fortunes, and the paper to be sent to the subscribers of both will be known to fame as the Advertiser-Citizen.

James E. Mack, alias J. O. Clark, has been arrested at Chicago, charged with having committed sundry forgeries in Clinton, Gra-tiot, Jackson and Washtenaw Counties. On the 4th inst., at Salzburg, Wm. Love, of Saginaw, was caught in a belt he was at tempting to run on a shaft, in Laderach's mill, and so injured that he died in half an

Sacinaw Herald. Wm Second of Gladwin shot himself accidentally last week, while looking for game his dogs had treed. The charge passed through his heart, killing him instantly.

L-xington Jeffersonlan: Worth has a farmer beef society, for the purpose of supplying its members with fresh meat. It has been run-ning four months and 16 beeves have been

G. T. Miller Isabelia County Indians to Europe, exhibit-ing them in war paint and feathers, has re-turned to Saginaw, having made a good thing of his venture. The electric light companies of Grand

Rapids furnish lights for \$100 per lamp per year, and it is intimated that competition between the two companies is likely to bring about still lower rates. Finney Hicks, engineer on the steamer San-ford, running between Manistee and Frank-fort, was thrown overboard and drowned at

Manistee on the 5th. He leaves a wife and five small children.

Mrs. Riker, of Saranac, was burned to death on the 3d. It is thought she set herself on fire by trying to light her pipe, and being almost entirely helpless and quite alone, gould not subdue the flames. James Green, a farmer living near Sturgis, was found in the road between that village and his home near his overturned wagon

his neck broken, on the 4th. He left the vil lage the evening before while intoxicated. Mason was stirred up by the robbery of Hunt & Ellis' grocery store on the night of the 4th. \$40 being secured by blowing up the safe. Several other business places were en-tered the same night, but no plunder obtain-

Marshall Expounder: Forty horses awaiting shipment at the depot here became irightened at the whistling of an engine, roke out of their enclosure, and scatter all directions, one being recovered at Union Monroe County, which usually ships thousands of barrels of apples, will keep her supply for home consumption this year, and

try to fill the bill with grapes, thousands of bashels being shipped daily. They are worth but two cents per pound. The St. Clair County fair, held at Capac, reported to have been a very quiet one, al-though Governor Jerome was one of the "at-tractions." Horse races, balloon ascensions d the like were left out and the public had

legitimate show.

Last week Charles Lamb, of Saline, under Last week Charles Lamb, of Sainle, under-took to obtain some bees from a tree, and climbed into the top. While chopping away some branches the limb on which he was seated gave way, he fell to the ground, and was almost instantly killed.

Marshall Chronicle: A little girl named Wilson, of Detroit, was caught in the shaft-ing which turned the machinery at the county fair, and before the engine could be stopped was whirled a hundred times about the rod Strange to say no bones were broken. Flint Globe: Genesee County received

large number of premiums at the Northeast-ern fair, Thomas Burton taking thirty or cattle, sheep, horses and swine. Major Hamilton, G. W. Stuart, Alanson Pearson and others also came home well ribboned. Flint Globe: J. P. Cook, the Grand Bland

fint Globe: J. P. Cook, the Grand Banc farmer whose mysterious disappearance caused his family so much anxiety a short time ago, was recognized at the Chicago Horse Fair, by Dewey Bros., of Owosso, to whom he applied for work in caring for horses, and brought home by them. His mind is evidently diseased, as he seems to have no idea of his real business or position.

Plainwell Independent: One night during the Union fair, J. B. Alexander while attending to his stock, heard faint cries for help and after some search, released two little boot-blacks from the box of a peddling wag on into which they had crawled to spend the night. Some scamp who saw them climb in had fastened the door, and the boys were al-most suffocated and would have been dead by morning had not Mr. Alexander heard their cries.

Sanilac Reporter: Landling Tscherehordt, while returning from the fair at Minden, was asked permission to ride with him by Gus

Cramer, and refused, whereupon Cramer called him names, and Mr. T. got out of the wagon and went back to meet Cramer, who struck him on the head with a plow point, felling him to the ground and inflictin injuries from which he will not recove Mr. Techerehordt is a leading farmer of Sherman, and is much respected.

General News.

The loss of the Pennsylvania State Fair this year was over \$4,000.

The winnings of the Australian cricket eam in England were \$55,000. S. B. Turner, jeweler, Bremen, Ind., has been robbed of \$4,000 worth of jewelry.

Pensacola is figuring the pellow fever with bonfires, in which tar, sulphur and bri are burned.

Adelaide Phillips, the well known prima-donna, died at Carlsbad, Germany, on the

The Army posts of West Penusylvania paraded at Pittsburg on the 2d, with 8,000 mem-

pers in line. The Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St

Lawrence, containing 2,000,000 acres, is advertised for sale. The miners at Mineral Ridge, O., have struck on account of an attempt to inc

Hon. Robert T. Carruthers, ex-Governor and ex-member of Congress, died at Lebanon, Tenn., on the 2d.

The coinage at the various mints September was \$8,009,252, of which \$2,300,100 were standard dollars.

Nearly 20,000 letters received at the dead etter office at Washington during the past ear contained money.

The packing box factory of Joshua Young, it No. 46 Spring Street, New York, burned on the 3d. Loss, \$10,000.

California was visited by an unusually heavy rain last week, for this season, with now on the mountains An Ohio firm have just imported from Holand 129 head of Dutch Fresian cattle, only

one dying on the voyage. By the closing of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s business in New York 13,000 people are thrown out of employment.

George Stewart's flour mill at Williamsourg, W. Va., was wrecked by the explosion of a boiler Two men were hurt. Jim Rhodes, the murderer of the Massie

family, was taken from jail at Charlotteville Va., last week by a mob and lynched. The papers say that the parade of the Veiled Prophets" as St. Louis, on the night of the 3d, was a magnificent pageant.

Muscatine, Ia., to be placed over the grave of Jesse James. It will be 15 feet high. Thurlow Weed, who has been practically blind for the last five years from cataract, i contemplating a surgical operation for relief Four million four hundred thousand dollars of new gold certificates have been sent to New York. They are of the denomination of \$100.

A granite monument is being made at

It is estimated that there will be a surplus of about \$2,000,000 in the appropriations made for the star route service the last fiscal Isaac Robinson was crushed to a jelly in a

mill at Reading, Pa., on the 4th, by being caught in the belt and carried over the shaft-Boston wants Bertholdi's statue which New

York don't care much about. The donor is disgusted at the delay in preparing a pedestal for it. A fire at Anita, Ia., last week destroyed eleven houses, about half the business portion of the town. Loss, \$20,000; partly in-

Mrs. Miles, of Plymouth, Ma., had \$1,300 in paper money burned in her pocket by a lamp explosion without serious injury to her person.

It is stated that the total invested capital in American railways Jan. 1, 1882, was \$6,314,000,000, or more than three times the nation The Providence Board of Trade rejected

ex-Governor Sprague's application for mem-bership by a nearly even vote. Three-fourths A large vessel attempted to pass under the new Brooklyn bridge the other day, and shattered her masts besides damaging the

Krick,a a girl at Norwood Patk, near Chicago week, because she drew water out of his father's well.

Westgate, who confessed to killing 1 ord Cavendish in Dublin, is in Jamacia, and no one pays any attention to him, it having been settled he is a "crank."

Bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 belonging to the Peabody Educational Fund. and issued by Mississippi have been repudiated, and will never be paid.

The steady decline in the production of oll in the Garfield district is accompanied by a rapid advance in price and unprecedented speculation in the oil market.

James Sainters, an employe of the Brush Electric Light Company in New York, was almost instantly killed on the 4th, by a shock from the line he was repairing. The American Bee-Keepers Convention at Cincinnati, last week, elected D. A. Jones, o Beeton, Ont., president, and selected Toronto

The jail and sheriff's house at Fonda, N. Y. was burned on the 3d. The fire was the work of prisoners who wished to escape during the excitement. They did not succeed. There has been a heavy increase in the

hipment of lumber, shingles and staves over

as the next place of meeting.

alling off in the movement of grain Two hundred thousand dollars worth of Hawaiian coins, corresponding in value to our silver coinage, are being coined in San Francisco for the Hawaiian government.

The rewards for the apprehension of the Taylors, who murdered the sheriff and deputy sheriff of Chattanoga, reach \$12,500, and vill be still further increased by the State of-In the vicinity of Hudson, Mass., a regular ly organized gang of burglars has been at work recently, robbing houses, stores, barns and railroad depots. Only one of the gang

has been captured, John O'Connor, postmaster at Marysville, Mo., and an extensive implement dealer, has absconded, leaving unsettled debt amount-ing to \$20,000. His postoffice accounts show deficit of \$10,000. Mrs. Benjamin Williams, of What Cheer,

Conn., killed a boarder named Allison, la week, and then shot herself through the head. The attentions of Allison had cause er husband to abandon her. Newspapers published on the west coast o

Africa report that four missionaries of the Church Missionary Society at Onitsha, on the Niger, flogged a native girl so cruelly for running away that she died. The coal mines at Wellston, Ohio, which yield 60 cars per day, were closed last week by a strike of 250 cartmen and laborers, who demand ap an advance of twenty cents a day. demand an an advance of twenty cents a day. The iron furnaces at Wellston are also shi

Boston is the largest market for boots and shoes in the world. There were shipped during 1880 over 2,250,000 cases of boots, shoes and rubbers to interior and coastwise ports, the cases holding from twelve to seventy-five

Since the tariff commission left Lot Branch, five weeks ago, it has traveled 5,200 miles, has passed through 20 States, visited 22 cities, and heard the statements of about 150 ersons. The testimony will fill at least 1,00 rinted pages.

Four more bodies have been recovered fro the wreck of the lost Asia, and the captain of a tug which passed in the vicinity of the wreck reports that a large number of bodies were in the water, and an effort will be made

By a fire in the air shaft of a coal min near Wilkesbarre, Pa., last week 60 men in the mine were nearly asphyxiated and for a time it was h were finally re-ing to an adjoin Mulhall, the United States ngland next and France thi Through a m

OCTOB

on the 2d, a par an hour collide side track. Ti were demolished by hurt, and six

The Washing discover who p Guiteau by his ecution. One contained five shown by Projust completed. Charles and I Culleny, of Phi porter in Howe ounting to to

Five master par ed for complicit Hiram Walke one of his large tember, under c another large b more suspicion police are on tra Some \$5,000 v tion books were mira, N. Y., las New York and l claim that the l disposed of by the standing of all p

sensation.

Samuel 1. Cle works unauthor them to accoun Mark proposes to erary thieves. Six hundred driven out of Pr

Prince Bismar

ruhe, where he v

There was a re sinate the Pope Anti-Jewish Maggabbel, in H Riots continue tween the Copts of the houses of dered.

A statement p

shows that the Muhktar Pash reinforcing her to Sir Evelyn Wo the commander-in til a complete

authority.

The falling of among the audien badly crushed and Affairs in Peru nearer a settlement ago. The Chilian capital and take is interior, Montero

The murderers der Secretary Bur authorities say th weapons with whi that the perpetra unless some one s The preliminar Pasha and other pare nearly completed ing for Arabi, who

victed of complici dria were execute being tried. Mar

The Country 6

an inquiring corr

ence to the best p

requisites is free

more important,

variety among t

combines these to

"In making a

highest degree, is objection is its m hardiness of the t abundant bearing pearance of the re it preeminent ad next on the purple shaw, a large, ve coarse, but when quality. In some good bearer, while erately so. Smit grower and a good able marketing, w below the two pre Seedling is a larg plum, of moderate by some as one of but we have not for Among the yellow Gage among the en de Bavay among th place. Both are f and uniform bear greenish yellow va placed with them. the list, we would the tree a moderate er, and the fruit of quality. Some c Golden Drop to any

have been but little

market, but it has rather slow growth ripening of the fru the seasons are long golden, crimson-do ly equalled in beau excellent. For fir highest flavor, Jeff perhaps stand at th of the trees is not s among markets sor liable to rot; Green tree a feeble grower quality, but would a market sort." The continued upon a declining ma is rather a surprise

yet the arrivals con have proclaimed all of beef cattle for m be but little, if any, But while talking cattle to market in before known in there was received

2.

, who point, icting

ir this

ricket

, has

rima-n the

r with astone

a par-

of St.

have

crease

past

sually

with

only

Co.'s

Massie

ade at

grave

tically

d dol-

sent to tion of

urplus lations

ly in a

being shaft-

h New

onor is edestal

stroved

s por-tly in-

\$1,300

t by a to her

capital 66,314,-nation-

ejected

der the

llyshot

g lord and no

d. and diated,

of oil d by a dented

Brush

rk, was a shock

ation at

roronto

e work

in the res over marked

orth of value to in San ent.

of the and de-500, and state of-

regular

been at s, barns ne gang

rysville, der, has mount-its show

Cheer,

on, last agh the d caused

coast of s of the a, on the nelly for

o, which

ers, who its a day. ilso shut

poots and ped dur-ots, shoes se ports, enty-five

ft Long led 5,200 risited 22 bout 150 ast 1,000

ered from

captain y of the of bodies

be made

oal mine o men in and for

Mulhall, the Edglish statistican, makes out 'his country the richest on the globe. He estimates that the value of property in the United States is \$50,000,000,000. He places England next in rank, with \$44,100,000,000, and France third, with \$37,200,000,000.

Through a misplaced switch at Salem, Ka., on the 2d, a passenger train running 40 miles an hour collided with a passenger train on a

The Washington authorities are trying to The Washington authorities are trying to discover who poisoned the boquet given to Guiteau by his sister the day before his execution. One bud or half opened flower contained five grains of white arsenic, as shown by Prof. Tilden's chemical analysis

Charles and Frank Slaughter and Charles Charles and Frank Staughter and Charles Culleny, of Philadelphia, the engineers and porter in Howell & Bros.' wholesale paper hanging works, have been arrested for thefts perpetrated covering a score of years and amounting to tens of thousands of dollars. Five master paper hangers have been arrest-ed for complicity in the robberies.

Hiram Walker, of Walkerville, Ont., lost one of his large stock barns by fire, in September, under circumstances savoring strongly of incendiarism. On the night of the 4th another large barn was burned under still more suspicious circumstances, and the police are on track of the "fire bugs."

Some \$5,000 worth of religious subscription books were selzed by the sheriff at Elmira, N. Y., last week, at the instance of New York and Philadelphia publishes. mira, N. 1., tast week, at the instance of New York and Philadelphia publishers, who claim that the books were consigned to C. E. Chamberlain & Co., and fraudulently disposed of by that firm. Owing to the high standing of all parties the seizure caused a

Samuel L. Clemens has filed a bill in the Samuel L. Clemens has filed a bill in the United States Court at Chicago, to enjoin Belford, Clark & Co., from publishing his works unauthorized by him, and to compel them to account for and disgorge certain profits which he claims they have received through the piracy of his literary labors. Mark proposes to make it lively for the literary thieves.

roreign.

Six hundred Jewish families have been driven out of Pressburg Hungary, by rioters. Prince Bismarck is on his way to Fredricksruhe, where he will remin during the autumn There was a report of an attempt to assas-

sinate the Pope last week, but it is uncon-Anti-Jewish riots have been renewed at

Maggabbel, in Hungary, many persons killed and much property destroyed. Riots continue to break out at Cairo beween the Copts and Musselmen, and many

of the houses of the former have been plun-A statement prepared at the war offic A statement prepared at the war office shows that the actual strength of the British force engaged in Egypt reached a total of 27,979 soldiers and 12, 367 animals.

Muhktar Pasha, the Turkish representa tive, refuses to evacute Gouinsta, one of the ceded points in Thessaly, and Greece is again reinforcing her troops on the frontier.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been designated by the commander-in-chief to assume command of the British troops who remain in Egypt until a complete restoration of the Khedive's

The falling of the iron curtain among the footlights at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, on the night of the 5th, created a panic among the audience, and many people were badly crushed and trampled upon.

Affairs in Peru do not seem to be much nearer a settlement than they were two years ago. The Chilians hold the seaports and the capital and take in the revenues, while in the interior, Montero has formed a new ministry, and an army is still on foot. The murderers of Lord Cavendish and Un-

The murderers of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke are still at large. The authorities say they have possession of the weapons with which the deed was done, but that the perpetrators cannot be convicted unless some one should turn informer.

Market Plums.

ence to the best plums for market:

requisites is free growth, and the next, still | Gazette. more important, is productiveness. The variety among the purple plums which objection is its moderate flavor. But the risk. hardiness of the tree, its free growth, its abundant bearing, and the handsome appearance of the reddish purple fruit, give t preeminent advantages. Perhaps the next on the purple list will be the Bradshaw, a large, very showy plum, rather coarse, but when fully ripe of quite good quality. In some localities the tree is a good bearer, while in others it is only modtrately so. Smith's Orleans is a strong grower and a good bearer, but for profitable marketing, we should place it a little ADJOURNING MY PUBLIC SALE below the two previously named. Pond' Seedlang is a large, brilliant and showy plum, of moderate quality, and regarded by some as one of the best market sorts, but we have not found it a good bearer.

Among the yellow sorts. Prance's Vellon. Among the yellow sorts, Prince's Yellow Gage among the earlier, and Reine Claude de Bavay among the later, deserve the first place. Both are free growers and great and uniform bearers. Imperial Gage, a greenish yellow variety, is worthy of being placed with them. A little lower down in the list, we would place Bleecker's Gage, the tree a moderate grower but great bearer, and the fruit of good but not very high er, and the fruit of good but not very high quality. Some cultivators prefer Coe's Golden Drop to any other yellow sort for market, but it has the objection of the rather slow growth of the tree, and the late ripening of the fruit at the north. When the seasons are long and warm, the large, golden, crimson-dotted fruit can be scarce ly equalled in beauty, while the quality is excellent. For fine appearance and the highest flavor, Jefferson and McLaughlin perhaps stand at the head, but the growth

The continued rush of western cattle have been but little better than a yaer ago, yet the arrivals continue heavy. Ranchmen have proclaimed all along that the supply of beef cattle for market this season would be but little, if any, heavier than last year. But while talking thus, they have rushed cattle to market in such numbers as never before known in the trade. Last week there was received in Chicago no less than | \$26-4t

tree a feeble grower. Lawrence is fine in

a market sort."

a time it was believed all were lost, but they were finally rescued through a gangway leading to an adjoining mine.

40,000 cattle and 18,000 here, two-thirds of which were western cattle. Over 3,200 That such receipts should be had when it is known that ranchmen are well off, can only be accounted for upon the ground that the supply has becu greatly under-estimated, and that prices, even at present figures are sufficiently remunerative to induce ranhmen to market their surplus .- Kansas City Price Current.

The Honey Crop of 1882.

The lookout for the honey crop of 1882 but a little better than that of 1881. New York State, a leading honey-producing centre, will run short of its general good average, but this deficiency will be offset by gains in Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, which produced less than usual in 1881. California promises a quarter crop this year, against a total failure in 1881. This will constitute the surplus over the quantity of honey marketed in 1881. The heavy honey year was 1878. The crop has not equaled the output of the bees since that date. Joseph M. McCaul, who has just returned from a visit to the leading bee-keepers of the Golden State, states that, placing California's crop of honey in 1878 at 720,000 pounds, about a quarter of a crop may be looked for there this season, some 180,000 pounds. This amount, about 90 tons, according to the best available reports, will constitute the excess of honey in 1882 over that of the preceding year. The taking up of alternate sections of land in California for grazing and allowing sheep to range across the intermediate plots, tends to destroy the blossoms on which the industrious bee has depended. A fire swept across a county or two in Southern California two years ago, and all verdure was destroyed. This discouraged the bee keepers, as well as the bees, although by next season it is reported that blossoms will be fairly plenty once more. This explains the failure of the honey crop in that State last year. But the probability of recurrences of fires, together with the grazing trouble, point to the steady reduction of the honey product in California now on, unles measures are taken to cultivate bee food in the canons and elsewhere, which plan is meeting with serious consideration with WEIGH WHAT YOU SELL AND BU California bee-keepers. The falling off in the honey crop in New York State in 1881, where the product had heretofore been uniformly large, was due to cold weather in June delaying the blossoming of plants.
Later, a dry season continued the damage already done, so that the Westean States alone this year are expected to present average crops. New York and California being age crops. New York and California being responsible for a large proportion of the honey produced in the United States, the importance of knowing the situation in those regions is at once perceived.—Brad-

Ten Thousand Acres of Oysters.

The joy caused in gastronomic and epiurean circles by Mr. Olsen's paper on 'The North Sea Fisheries" and the great oyster discoveries there will be shared by the whole oyster-eating world. The two thousand miles of oyster beds, thirty to seventy miles wide, that is to say, 10,000 acres of splendid oysters within easy distance of the British coast, is a discovery to which all those of Stanley and Livingston sink into insignificance. One curious fea The preliminaries for the trial of Arabi Pasha and other prisoners of state at Cairo are nearly completed. DeLesseps is interceding for Arabi, who has as yet been unable to secure council. A number of natives convicted of complicity in the riots at Alexandria were executed on the 7th, and others are being tried.

sink into insignificance. One curious feature about it is that the oysters lie at a depth of twenty-one fathoms, thus disposing summarily of the prevalent idea that oysters can only be raised successfully in shallow water. The man who invents a new dish, according to some, the man who plants a ree, according to the Mohamme serves well of mankind; but what is the The Country Gentleman, in response to reward of a man who discovers 10,000 acres an inquiring correspondent, says in refer- of oysters? And yet all this is tinged with the melancholy doubt whether oysters will "In making a selection, one of the first be cheaper in consequence.-Pall Mall

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subcombines these two characteristics in the scription agent of the Michigan Farmer, highest degree, is the Lombard. The only and parties can pay money to him at our

> The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold. Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color ten

HERD OF Shorthorns For Sale.

L. F. ALLEN, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE DIAMOND



of the trees is not sufficient to place them among markets sorts. Washington is too A PRACTICAL FARMERS' MILL liable to rot; Green Gage is small, and the THE DIAMOND MAKES

quality, but would hardly be regarded as FOUR Separations at ONE Operation.

It is built to last, and not only does its work well, but will last longer, clean grain faster and more shoroughly than any other mill in the market. upon a declining market, we must confess, Where It Surpasses All Others.

The screens of the Diamond are not set in slides like other mills, but are caught in ratchet grooves, and can be raised or lowered, and the pitch changed without ever stopping the mill. This is a new feature in fanning mills, secured by caveat to this company, and it gives the screens a convenience and cleaning capacity far beyond any other mill, if the dealer in your vicinity does not have the Diamond Mill write for terms, etc., to the

Diamond Fanning Mill Co., DETROIT, MICH. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

The largest and most complete general stock in the U. S., including many choice novelties. Aoridged catalague mailed free to applicants. Address ELLWANGER & BARRY. Mt. Hope Murseries ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Hampshire Down Lambs For Sale

Both Rams and Ewes, winners of first and second prizes at Illinois State Fair at Peoria; and also irst and second at St. Louis, Mo., fair. Terms rea sonable. Address HENRY PHILLIPS, 10-2w 14 Tillman Ave., DETROIT. sonable. Address

Notice to Farmers in want of a cheap and powerful STUMP MACHINE. This machine has now been well re commended and



for power for the price Two sizes \$35 and \$45. Sen JAMES DUNN 32 Bank Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO! Mention FARMER.

Not Fail to send for our FALL Price-List for 1882. Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 812-13t

Mew and very choice Chromo Cards, name on, 10 Sample book 25c. Crown Printing Co, Nort ford, Co

YOU SHOULD

THERE IS MONEY IN THE PRACTICE

Every farmer should have the means of weighin his produce before he sells it, and also what he buy As a matter of economy there is nothing that wil pay him better. The high price of scales prevent many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent tbrough us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost Just look at the prices below and judge for you

No. 1-Housekeepers' Scale,

weighs from 1/4 oz to 25 pounds. Price \$4 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one ye



weighs from 14 oz to 240 pounds. Size of platfor Price \$7 00 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.



weighs from 1/4 round to 900 pounds. Size of pla orm 17 by 26 inches. Price \$20 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year No. 4-Farm Scale.



weighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (3 tons) ize of platform 6 by 12 feet. Price, \$40, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.



veighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds 5 tons) Price \$58 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.

In ordering, give the number of scale you select When ordering singly No 1 will be sent by expres the rest by freight. Nos 4 and 5 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal,

Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the manufacturers, and the prices above are only one-talf or one-third the usual prices for the same articles. To get the scales at above prices of course the order must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER if he is not on

NEW ADVERTISERETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FALL PLANTING. HEAD QUARTERS SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

- FOR

CARPETS

All Kinds & Styles, This machine has now been well recommended and Has No Equal for power for the form 20c per Yard Upward

141, 143 & 145 Woodward Ave.,

DETROIT, MICH.

PETROLINA The Concentrated Healing Power of Petroleum,

HAS NO EQUAL AS AN OINTMENT OR SALVE! for the dressing of every description of wounds or sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, sprains, brulses piles, swellings, tumors, chiliblains, bunions, corns, nasal and bronchial catarrh, sore throat, croup pleurisy and sore breasts, all skin diseases, tetter, eczema, barber's itch, bites of insects and serpents internally for coughs, colds, hoarseness and similar afflictions, it has no equal as a general househood remedy. Price Twenty-five and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Veterinary Petrolina for Horses & Cattle

will promptly cure saddle sores, sore shoulders, cuts, galls and wounds of every description, scratches, grease heel, thrush, quarter-cracks, contraction of the hoof, sprains, bruises, etc., in fact is beneficial is all cases where an ointiment or limiment can be of any service, never spoils and is decidedly cheap. Pound cans, plain 50 cepts, carbonated 75 cents. Trade supplied by FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich.

Trees, Vines & Plants A full assortment of the leading varieties at low rates, especially apple trees, grape vines and Nor way Spruce, Wholesale list tree. Descriptive catalogue four 3c stamps. Correspondence solicited, s19-6t E. M. POTTER, Kalamazoo, Mich.



Says the Weed Slayer

In offering this garden tool to the public. we are confident from last year's experience, and from the test monials received, that it is superior to anyt ol heretofore made for the purpose intended, i. e. in the garden. Flower Bed, Strawberries, G avel Walks, Cutting Sod, Onions, Bagies, Corn, Sorgum Potatoes, etc., being light (weight 8 lbs) and strong made of best steel and iron; adjustable to any height of person; cutting from 1½ to 1½ inches under ground and 7 inches wide. It is five times the capacity of a common hoe, and with less labor; cuts within one half inch of onions, carrots, etc, without covering with dirt; cuts strawberry runners better than any tool ever made for that rurpose, and, in fact, is senerally useful and satisf cto y. Sample sent on receipt of price (\$2) to any address.

PONTIAC NOVELTY WORKS, PONTIAC, MICH



CHOICE SEED POTATOES now ready for shipment before severe cold weather Send for prices of White Star and other valuable D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

HERCULES POWDER FOR SALE



J. E. HOLLINGSWORTH. eneral Agent & Contractor for Southern Mic Adrian, Mich. aui5-8m Prices Very Low.



I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, MONROE NURSERY, MONROE, MICH 85-6t THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT

Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator. 812-5t

Tulips, Root Grafts, etc. Send for price list, Phoenix Nursery Delayan, Wisconsio, s19-4t F. K. PHOENIX,

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Two fine bull calves are offered for sale at reasonable prices. One is by Red Prince, formerly owned by Mr. A: S. Brooks, out of a daughter of Red Prince, granddam, Jessie of Oakland, of the Brooks herd. He is a deep red in color, and an unusually fine animal in every respect. The other was sired by Lord Barrington 2d, and out of Gersldiue, a cow purchased by Mr. Wm. Ball in Kentucky and formerly owned by A. J. Alexander. He is also a deep red in color, good size, and an extra well finished calf. For terms, etc., apply to this office, or to o3-3t WM. JOHNSON, NORTHVILLE, Mich.

FOR SALE We offer for sale a fine full bred Percheron mare, sound and kind. Has a foal by her side by Hiram Wa:ker & Sons' Percheron stallion Romulus. The mare is a dapple gray in color. Apply to

81 Woodbridge St., West DETROIT, MICH.

Salt in Agriculture. STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.
DEAR SIE: -The specimen of Refuse Salt you ferwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Chloride of Sodium 87.74 per cent.
Chloride of Potassium 2.49
Sulphate of Lime 1.68
Carbonate of Lime ... 40
Carbonate of Magnesia ... 35
Oxide of Iron ... 87
Water 6.38

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the sah of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia. which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City 827-3m

HERCULES POWDER -FOR-Stump Blasting! ISRAEL B. NORCROSS, Agent,

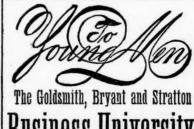
With T. B. Spencer, Hardware & Stoves, . 212 Genesee St., East Saginaw, Mich.

TO SELL "THE FARMERS' COMPANION,"

— BY — GEO.E. WARING.

Will pay salary or commission. Men wanted who mean business. If salary is preferred state how much desired and give reference as to your ability and integrity. Address F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,

Publishers, DETROIT, MICH



DETROIT, MICH. Call or send for circulars.

STOCK AUCTIONEER.

FRANCIS GRAHAM

\$70 a WEEK. \$12 a day at homeeasily made. Costly \$72 outsifree. Address True & Co. Angusta, Ma AGENTS Can nowgrasp a fortune. Out fit worth \$10 free. Address BIDEOUT & CO & Barclay St. New York

J. CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co., Breeder of registered Merino sheep. Young stock sale Correspondence solicited. my9 1ye

SHEEP .- American Merinos.

New York Breeders.

Ohio Breeders.

SHEEP-Spanish Merinos.

W. THOMAS, Greenwich, Huron Co., Ohio Breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep; all registered in Vermont Register. Fine stock always for sale.

·Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses THE DRAFT HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA.



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100. E. DILLON & CO.,

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., The Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of

NORMAN HORSES.

Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted excusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred **2VER 1,000 HEAD** and have been awarded over 2,500 Premiums. 200 head imported with in twelve months.

New Importation of 100 Norman. ARRIVED JULY 29, 1882. Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show is can be lound in the world. All imported and active full-bloods entered for registry in the Na-ional Register of Norman Horses. Come and see is. We can interest any lover of a good horse. au397m

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



YDESDALE HORSES, PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS,

HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE. HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CANADA CONTROL OF THE AND DEVON CONTROL OF THE AND THE AND

POWELL BROS. Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn,



LEVI ARNOLD.

Riverside Stock Farm, PLAINWELL, MICH. - BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-

Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine Registered Jersey Cattle, (A. J. C. C. H. R.,) nd Registered Merino Sheep

Poland Chinas still a specialty Herd established in 1869. Is the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entire y of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of 1882 sired by five boars of the highest breeding, including U. S. of Riverside No 2051, Black Tom, sired ing U. S. of Riverside No 2051, Black Tom, sired by Tom Corwin 2d No 2037, Hopeful, sired by Hopeful No 941, and others of like quality. Pairs and trios not of kin. Stock all registered in Ohio P. C. Record. Special rates by American United States and Adams Express Companies. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. For prices and particulars address as above.

All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-19

Of Two Onio IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS, Send for description of stats funous breed, Also Fowls,

Twenty Men Wanted. GreenwoodStock Farm A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine for sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin, My herd numbers about about 290 head, including descendants from some of the most noted families. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

B. G. BUELL, s5tf Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich A. J. MURPHY

Breeder of Pure-bred Recorded Poland China swine Plainwell or Silver Creek, Michigan. My breeding stock are all from the herds of Levi Arnold, Plainwell, and C. W. Jones, Richiahd. Pigs are all first class, sired by U. S., of Riverside and Arnold's Sambo. Sambo was bred by C. W. Jones, who sold him to Levi Arnold, from whom I purchased him. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Correspondence will receive prompt attention and all information cheerfully given. 025 SHORTHORNS

Bulls, helfers, calves and cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL, Tecamseh, Mich WEST NOVI HERD.

For Sale.

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE. Oxford Gwynnes, Phillises, Bonnie Lasses, Bell Duchesses. Pomonas. With Oakland Rose of Sharon 44159 A. H. B., at the head. The entire herd is recorded in the American Herd Books. A part of the herd is for sale privately. Address

A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Oakland Co., Mich Thoroughbred Merinos. I have a few choice thoroughbred rams, part bred by myself and part selected from the best flocks of Vermont, all entered in the Vermont Register, which I offer at reasonable prices. Apply J. EVART SMITH, Ypsilanti, Mich.

150 RAMS.

I have one hundred and fifty choice rams for sale, at wholesale or retail. Both Michigan and Vermont registered. J. R. KEENEY, s19-tf Tipton or Tecumseh, Mich. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free

DIRECTORY. Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merina jezr-1y*

W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co.
Cattle for sale, either bulls or cows. Write
for prices. EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-grave Co, Mich, bre der of thoroughbred Short-orn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheeep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence Solicited. jai7-1y

W. C. WIXOM, WIXOM, Mick., breeder of Shorthorns. Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All corres-pondence will receive prompt attention. jai7-3m*

W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shortherns, Principal families, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China Swine. WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable front YY Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable fami-lies, Howell, Mich. Waterloos, Darliegtons, Oxford Vanquishes, Young Phyllises, Strawberrys, Stock for sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep. THOS. BIRKETT, Breeder of Shorthorn Cat-tle, Base Lake, Washtenaw County Michigan. Young bulls and cows for sale. Correspondence

LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland County, Mich.
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and uthdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

RED. A. BEARD, "Clyde Valley Herd,"
Atkins, St. Clair Co., Mich.. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence soicited.

OHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young bulls and eifers for sale.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County,
J. breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Revistered American Merino Sheep, Poland China and Jersey Hed
jugs and Plymouth Rock Chickens. P O Bedford,
Calhoun County, Mich. N. A.CLAPP, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices.

M. SOUTHWORTH, Allen, Hillsdale Co. . preeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young Marys, white Rose and Illustrious families, both sexes, for sale. Also registered American Merioos. Choice lot of ewes and fifty rams for sale. mr31-tf

W. Breeder of Shorthorns and Merino Shaep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. S HORTHORNS FOR SALE. - From the S "Brookside Herd." near Ypellanti, both built and heifers of the most approved strains of blood for milking and beef qualities. Address sector. D. M. UHL, Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for onality of stock.

Holsteins. W.M. A. ROWLEY, breeder and dealer in Dutch Fresian (Holstein) Cartle and Register-ed Berkshire Pigs. Residence, one-half mile west of the Grand Trank Depot, Mt. Clemens. o10-3m

PHELPS & SEELEYS, importers and breed, ers of Holstein Cattle, Post office: North Farmington, Mich. R. R. Station, Pontiac, Mich. Correspondence solicited. K. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed, er of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Startarm three miles south. UNDERWOOD, Addison, Mich. Breefer and dealer in Helstein cattle. Stock For de. Correspondence solicited.

Devons.

A. D. BURROWS, Troy, Oakland Co. Proprietor of Oakland Herd of Registered Devon Cattle Awarded seven prizes at late State Fair on nine head—two firsts, three seconds and two thirds. Stock for sale. Galloways.

R. CARUSS, Essex, Clinten Co., Michigan.
St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway Cattle,
American Merino Sheep and Essex Hogs. Correspondence solicited. Herefords

BROOK FARM HEREFORDS. David
Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence HORSES.

W. STARKEY, Fowlerville, breeder and importer of thoroughbred horses. Fine troting stock always on hand and for sale.

SHEEP.-Merinos. H. J. & E. W. HARDY, Oceola Center, Liv-lingston Co., breeders of Registered Merino Sheep, tracing to best Vermont flocks. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Mic. igan.
Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood
stock, descendants of most noted families of fine
bred animals. Size, form and density of fieces a
specialty. M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co. Registered Merino sheep of my own breeding or selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale.

W. & O. BABNES. Byron, Shiawassee Co., Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Po-and-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Registered Merino Sheep. Y e. Correspondence solicited.

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi-cence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich. S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland
Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from
the best flocks in Vermont, Also high grades,
Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices.

A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of ther oughbred Merino Sneep. A large stock con-tly on hand. jai7-tf J EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of there on the outbred Merine Sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Mexino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited j31-1y VAN GIESON BROS., Clinton, breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Stock or sale at reasonable prices.

Shropshires.

WESLEY J. GARLOCK, breeder of pure Shropshire Sheep. The oldest established lock in Central Michigan. The present crop of ambs best ever raised. Stock for sale, P. O. Howell, Mich. HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. CEO. B. COLE, Lansing, Mich, breeder of Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. o103m

W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo County, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. My reeding stock all recorded in the Ohio and Ameri-can Poland China Records. MPROVED BERKSHIRES of best strains of blood for sale by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walk erville, Ont. For particulars address CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont. 929-3m

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine Also Silver Spangled Hamburg fowls. Choice Stock for sale.

P.VICKERY, Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich Breeder of Pure Berkshire and Suffolk Swine Choice stock for sale at all times. Send for Circu-

Chester Whites

RICHARDSON & REED, Jackson, breed-ers and shippers of Chester White Swine. The prize herd of Michigan. Stock for sale at easonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. RANK C. CREGO, Strickland, Isabella Cosh has stock of all ages for sale. Pigs in pairs, not kin, from the celebrated Todd and Moody stock, rices low. Correspondence solicited. myl6-ly

The Control of the Co

stock and merchandise, the only difference is in the platform. All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, DETROIT, MICH. W. W. COLLIER & CO.,

A SONG OF AUTUMN.

Hall to thee, Autumn! Gracious of presence! Weary are we of bards that sing Of the May-tide joys of field and pleasaunce. Of the old, false hymns of the faithless Sp

A fickle maiden, none might trust her, Was hoyden Spring, with her changeful mien. In ripened womanhood's richest lustre Calmly thou comest, Lady and Queen!

Many to her are the ditties laden h honeyed breathing of flattering praise Satet and vain with applause, proud maiden, She flouts her lovers, and scorns their lays.

Thou?-With her 'twere shame to compare thee Worthier thou to be sung and wooed; Thon like a high-born dame cost sear thee,

Gracious of presence and bounteous of mood Hall to thee, Autumn! Thee we honor, Queen of the Seasons, without a peer! Spring? She had promise of beauty on her,

But thine are the glory and crown of the year

First in worship why did we set her,

Spring-the wayward, the cold, the coy? Aye in our hearts, we have loved thee better, Autumn, the gracious, the bringer of joy Bountiful Autumn! thou that bringest The sweet, calm days of the cloudless light Bountiful Autumn! theu that flingest A mellower lustre o'er field and height:

Thine is the flush of the purple heather, Thine is the gleam of the harvest sheaves Thine is the glow where ripening together The apples brighten through dusk green les Thine is the glory on crags and moorlands, Thine is the haze upon dreamy seas, Thine is the plashing round dusky forelands

Of lulling waters; thy gifts are these:

Wealth of the corn land for toiling men And nut and berry for happy childhood In wonderful wanderings by wood and glen Resettful Antumn! Bringer of pleasure. Bringer of beauty, bringer of gain, More in thy bounty, bringer of leisure To those aweary in heart and brain:

With sport for the ranger of field and wild wood.

Thou dost bring us; of thee the bliss is; Where Nature, All mother, lulls us to sleep, And cools our brows with her healing kisses Breeze of the mountain and breeze of the deer Bonntiful Autumn! Well may we greet the

Chief of the sessons! Queen of the year! Well may our hearts go forth to meet the And bring thee in triumph, with shout and with Hymns to thy praise will we not be sparing

Singing thee, Lady, gracious of mien, Bonn teous of spirit and stately of bearing, --- Harper's Bazar.

THE AULD WIFE.

The auld wife has a faded e'e, at glints wi' love when it fa's on me, For the life o' me, I canna see A fault to find with the aud wife's ee.

I mak' na doot but her locks are gray, They were gowden once where the sun did play, But her siller crown on my heart shall lay For her gudeman, too, grows auld and gray.

The auld wife's hands, like claws are bent. Their strength i'the ingle neuk was spent, Their bonny brawn to the bairns was lent, And we love their touch, though hard and ben

The voice is crackit, an' weak, an' thin, That made me once ower the hill top win, To the open door, where she sat to spin, And I love it yet, though weak and thin

The suld wife's feet move very slow, O'er the well worn threshold to and fro;

Thegither the downhill road we go, An' we gang ane gait, though weak and slow, The auld wife sits in her chair and dreams. An' the Simmer sun on her puir face gleams

Till themame bonny bride again she seems. That I often kiss in my dreams.

-A. T. Worden, in Rochester Post-Express.



A long, dusty street lay white and hot under an unshaded August sun. The closely-cut lawns were bright and green where the water had been thrown upon them from the hydrants and hose in the yards, but the bits of grass along the sidewalks were dusty and withered. The the cloudless sky for moisture and coolness. Not a breath of air stirred anywhere as far again." as one could see; all nature seemed waiting in a painful pause for a relief for which there seemed no hope.

Far down the western horizon, it is true, there was a line of dark clouds, but it was a hint rather than a promise of the cooling rain which the city needed-a thought written in the heavens, impalpable and shadowy, rather than a threat of what nature might do when the silent powers of the air were loosened.

Of human life the scene showed little. In all the long street there were only two persons to be seen. Closed blinds protected the inmates of the houses from the almost furnace heat, and no business was being done the need of which was not imperative. Two men, however, were in sight.

The first one lay stretched in a hammock on the piazza of the largest and most pretentious house on the street. His clothing was of the latest style-fresh, cool, comfortable. The face which was looking up at the vines over-head was a handsome one. The book which had fallen to the floor was an expensive one. Everything around spoke of wealth and happiness.

The other man, coming up the shadeless street, walked wearily. His clothing was coarse, and in many places it was patched, in some it was ragged. His face and his garments were covered with dust. His hair was long and hung over his forehead. His beard was rough and uneven. He was a man who would have been plain anywhere, and who looked his worst that after noon as he came on through the dust. He had walked for blocks carcely looking to the right or left, and there was a look in his eyes that might have seemed anger, or might have seemed deepair, according to the nature and the observing powers of one who looked at him.

"Once more," he said-" once more, and He opened the gate of the yard before

the house where the man lay in the hammock. The man on the piazza swung him. self down and stood at the top of the steps waiting for the tramp. "Well," he said. The tone was not en-

couraging. " Well," answered the other. There was more in the tone than one could get at

heart is capable seemed to have stood by the soul of the wretched man and aided in shaping the thought before the lips said Well."

"What can I do for you?" "Give me money. I want money." " What is your story?"

"No matter what my story is; never mind my past-nor my future either. See what I am. Do you want to invest in the gratitude of a man like me? Is there any possibility of your needing it again?"

"You are hungry?" The question was a useless one, for the man had the look of one starved; but the well-dressed and well-fed man on the steps had been used to hear the plea of hunger

put forward at once, and its omission puz zled him." "Yes, I am hungry. You've been told by men who shun labor and who travel through the country, living on their vices and the misplaced sympathy of the good, of their hunger. They have lied. But I am hungry. I'll not tell you how many hours I've been without food. I'll not deny that the last dime I had went for brandy.

ing here. I need food-yes, and drink too. need money." The man on the steps put his hand in his

But for it I should have died before reach-

pocket. "How much do you need?"

"I'll tell you," with desperation. have to say what you've often heard before. If you give me a dime I shall spend five cents for food and five for liquor. I shall rest a little here, and then I shall go on to tell another man to-morrow the story I have told you to-day. I shall reach my jour. ney's end some day, and you will have been one to help me, and I shall remember it with thanks. But you've asked me what I need. More than I expect, more-much morethan I dare hope."

And the man took his eyes from the face of the one on the steps, and instead of looking at the dirty street, his glance rested for a moment on the railroad station in sight in the distance.

"Well, how much?" "If I had \$10 I wonldn't ask anything better in the world," then, a little fiercely. 'I am not sure I'd ask anything in the next. I'd sell myself to you for \$10."

The rich man smiled for the first time in the whole interview, and said:

"I flatter myself I am better than some men you might find, men with less money, too, and haven't so very much "---"How much?" The question was

abrupt, but perfectly respectful. The tramp was evidently gaining a hope which he would not have dared to entertain a half hour before. "A matter of \$10,000 or so. Of course

the house here isn't mine. But I could afford-afford. But I couldn't afford to be cheated." There was doubt and sudden suspicion in the last sentence. "On my word and honor as a-nshaw.

what does it signify? I have not lied to you. Give me what you will. My thanks will be as true and genuine for little as for much."

The man on the steps took his hand from his pocket, and laid a \$10 piece in the hand cf the dusty man standing one step below

"I never gave a penny to a beggar. I never gave food to a tramp. But you have the \$10 now. Keep it. But tell me now, are you an ordinary man?"

"I'll finish my sentence now, sir. On my truth. It was a question of life or death. I looked at the river as I crossed the bridge Suppose I had not come here: suppose, suppose"-He said the words dreamily. but with a shudder. Then he turned to the rich man again, for the last words had been said to himself alone. "You have given me life, not food; a future, not money. If ever I can be of service to you I will be; if ever I can repay the debt of to-day-of course I don't mean the mere moneyleaves on the trees drooped in the noontide | will do it. I swear I will do it. What is glare, and seemed to be mutely appealing to | your name? Tell me your age-your business. It may be I shall some time find you

> The man on the top step took a card from his pocket, and wrote a line on it in pencil. The tramp took it and read in print: 'Panl Hudson, druggist, Lakeville." And in pencil, "Twenty-four years of age." 'I should like to shake your hand, if you

"Certainly," said Paul Hudson.

As the tramp walked down the path to the street Paul Hudson watched him. " 'The quality of mercy is not strained.

But that fellow has strained \$10 out of my pockets. 'It droppeth like the gentle rain from Heaven.' And sure enough it is beginning to rain. 'It is twice bles-ed.' Well, I'll be hanged if I know whether it is or not." And Paul Hudson went into the house

CHAPTER II,

A young man sat in the well-cushion of seat of a palace sleeper and watched the anow fall slowly through the darkening air at the near close of a brief D cember day. Strong, but not graceful; noble-looking, not handsome: richly dressed, but not in a manner to attract notice; a face which spoke of sorrow, and on which there seemed to be the seal of peace, rather than what could be possibly called happiness This was the man who watched the earth bending the shoulders of the hills to the white robe in which nature was wrapping it against the flerce cold of the coming

A certain article in a newspaper by his side seemed to claim the attention of the young man. He took it up and read it for the tenth time at least. Let us read it, too.

"A LUCKY MAN. - Many of our readers have heard of the great case between S.nith and R binson, which has been before the courts in one form or another for more than 25 years. The last court decided in yesterday, and for the last time. decision is absolutely final. The R binson who were interested at first are all dead. In fact, the Robinson family which was in ested years ago is now extinct, and the property goes to a distant heir. The lawyer who took the case years ago, when he was a young man, was satisfied of the justice of the claims of the Robinson family, and has worked for years with out instructions. And in his old age he has won. Deducting all expenses there remains

Mr. Richard Robinson, of this city. Mr. Robinson received the news of his good luck to-day. He did not know that anything had been done in the case for years; he did not know that deaths among distant rela done in the case for years; he did tives had left him the only heir. It was complete surprise to him. An imperative invitation comes from Mr. Milton Muckle. the lawyer, who has clung to the case for so long, and Mr. Robinson, who yesterday was a poor clerk on five hundred a year, is low one of the richest men in our little city, and to-morrow he leaves us to remain for a time the guest of the lawyer, of whom he had until to-day never even heard."

The young man leaned back in his seat and looked thoughtful.

Doubtless the reader, who had just read of the lucky man, would himself look thoughtful if his name were Richard Robin-

If Robinson's fortune had come to him ten years before, life, which had always been hard, would always have been easy. Five years ago he could have won love if he had tried, and would have tried if luck, or fate, or something, had not been against him in every venture he made in the courts of fickle fortune. A few years ago and he would have given comfort to a loved mother, to whom he could now render

no other service than to beautify the place where she was to rest in dreamless sleep "until the judgment." Five months ago and toil, pain, privation, despair, had not been his. But at thirty-five life holds a great deal for any man who has a strong body, an honest soul, whatever sorrow and disappointment may have done for him in the past. So this man sat thinking of his money, of the happiness it would bring him, of the good he could do with it; and this despite the fact that his face could never look quite happy again. For peace-not happiness-was, as we said, the sign and seal which good fortune had set upon him.

The train stopped. The brakeman shouted something that sounded exactly as hieroglyphics look. (Did the reader ever wonder whether the only literary men in ancient Egypt were the direct ancestors of modern brakemen?) Mr. Robinson asked a gentleman near him the name of the place, learned it was Rockland, and therefore his destination, and got out.

Several men shouted the names of the hotels they represented, and did it for the benefit of the passengers who had left the train, although one would have thought that they intended to call to some persons already at the hotels, and a long way off, by the noise they made.

Mr. Robinson found a man who had a hack. He distinctly heard the man mention the fact, and he ordered himself taken to Mr. Muckle's.

When the hack stopped and Mr. Robinson got out, he must have impressed the driver as being a lunatic of some sort.

"I thought this was Rockland." "It is."

"Well, I wanted to go to Mr. Muckle's." "This is the place."

"Where is Lakeville?" "Thirty miles from here. And your fare

is 25 cents." Mr. Robinson paid it, and the hackman

drove off. It was too late to arrive for a visit, but the well-trained servants at Mr. Muckle's had had their instructions, and it was not

many minutes before Mr. Robinson was settled in a large and handsomely furnished room.

A servant brought him a note:

regrets that business which cannot be dehonor as a gentleman, I have told you the layed, prevents his meeting Mr. Robinson to night. Will Mr. Robinson make himself perfectly at home? The servants are directed to attend to his every order."

"A cool welcome," said Richard Robinson to himself, but ate a hearty supper, retired late, and slept soundly—and late too.

"A cool welcome," was Richard Robin. son's first thought when he awoke in the morning. There was a rushing to and fro of hasty steps, doors were opened and closed: there were voices hushed but eager. It was a cool welcome; for, when the almost forgotten guest left his room, he learned the fearful truth. Mr. Milton Muckle had been found murdered in his bed that morn-

CHAPTER III.

The coroner's jury examined the witnesses separately. Mr. Robinson was examined as a mere matter of form. He saw no one else in the room who had or would testify. He had his luggage taken to the hotel, he had his dinner and then he walked briskly out into the country for miles. It was all so horrible to him. Here was the man who had done so much for him, the man who had won a fortune which, though justly his, could have been won only by patience and long hard work. It was true that this man had had from the property all the fees for his services which the work warranted, but the service was of a kind which demanded more than money as payment for it. And this man was dead-dead by the hand of a murderer-before he could thank him. It was terrible!-horrible!-he could think of nothing else than the fate of tl.) man who had been his friend.

In the early evening he came back. The verdict had been given. The landlord

"They've said it was Mr. Muckle's ephew. I for one don't believe it. I've known them both for years, and know they are stubborn and obstinate. Mr. Muckle has been a stubborn man; his nephew a stubborn boy-he's scarcely more than a boy yet. They had hard words last night about a girl the young man intended to marry. The oldeman, who has no other heir than his nephew, said he would leave all his money to some public cnarity unless the young man gave it up, and the poor fellow was in his uncle's power. He used to be rich. Lost every cent in a speculation three months ago, and \$25,000 borrowed from his uncle with it. They almost came to blows last night. The servants knew it and testified to it, and the young man admitted it. He didn't leave bad. They've arrested him and put him in jail. Every man in town but myself believes he is guilty. I don't. I believe a a man he discharged from his employ did

As our story is nearly done, let us say at The first to be observed is the uniformity once. All the emotions of which the human a balance of some \$50,000, which goes to once that the landlord was right, and the of slope or level of the bottom of the scription proposed by a Budhist priest for eighth degree.

rest were wrong. Ten years later a deathbed confession gave the truth.

Rotinson lit his cigar and sat on the balconv at the hotel. The moon came up, and the night was cool and bright and beautiful. His thoughts went to the dead man, then back to himself. "How sweet and bright life is," he thought; "how I pity this man who has lost his."

A man rode by swiftly, and he had mask on. Another one, and another! The rod must be five feet six inches long. The landlord came out on the balcony behind

Robinson. "Curse the fools," he said, "it seems as f the town had all gone mad together.

Do you see what it means?" Down on the night wind came the sound of blows beating on a strong wall. Robinson looked up and said:

"How horrible! It means lynching, don't it?" "Yes," said the landlord, "that is just

what it means. They won't listen; they won't wait. They will have the doors down in an hour, and Paul Hudson is as anocent as I am." "What is the name?"

"Paul Hudson." "Please wait here a minute," said Robin-In less than a minute he was back hold-

The tones were low and even.

ing a package in his hand. "Keep that till morning," he said, "and then take off the other envelope and give the rest to the one addressed within. Do

not open it until morning." And, with a face whiter than the moon light which fell upon it, he walked down the steps into the street. As he raised his hat to the landlord the latter fancied he saw more happiness in the white face than he would have believed an hour before it

"Keep back," said a hoarse voice from beneath a mask. "Not so," said Robinson: "I must see

could have given expression to.

vour leader."

"Well, hurry up, then; moments are precious." A half-minute later Robinson stood with

the most active men among the lynchers, and in the very shadow of the iail. "Gentlemen," he said, very seriously

and very quietly, "you must make no mis takes. I am Richard Robinson. I slept at Mr. Muckle's house last night. Paul Hudson is innocent. You are wrong about this murder-entirely and utterly wrong. I did it!" And he went with them quietly.

CHAPTER IV.

Paul Hudson has a card which he keeps with care, and which he is not ashamed, strong man though he is, to cry over sometimes. It is a business card, with his age -many years younger than he is nowwritten on it in pencil. And on the back: "You saved me from a suicide's grave in August. I save you from a worse fate to-night. We are quits. RICHARD ROBIN-SON."-Baltimore Sun.

Damp Houses and How to Remedy Them.

Damp houses are a fruitful source discomfort and disease, and yet, as important as their influence is, it is amazing how seldom means are taken by which the evil may be prevented. When a house is said to "well drained," however true this may be of the plans adopted for carry-"The compliments of Mr. Muckle, who ing away the refuse water of domestic operations, it very rarely means that the site has been drained to prevent damp.

When experienced medical men see

house after house built on foundations of deep, retentive clay, inefficiently drained, they foretell the certain appearance among the inhabitants of catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, and a host of other diseases of a similar nature. Where a damp house exists in connection with a deficient sewerage, drainage or a cesspool full of decomposing material—an unfortunate conjunction too often met in the country suburban houses-other and more dangerout diseases, as typhus fever, are induced. The watery mist of fog rising from a damp soil affords an admirable vehicle for the subtle and deadly exhalation of the decomposing drainage matter, by which they are too certainly conveyed to the interior of the house. And, physiologically dependent upon the condition of affairs, a mental as well as a physical depression is induced, which drive those subjected to the temporary relief afforded by the use of ardent spirits and other stimulants. Thus, in this, as well as in other departments of sanitation, the connection between physical and moral disease is easily traced. There can be no doubt as to the increased pecuniary and sanitary value of land suitable for building sites, arising from efficient drainage being carried out. The greater the inducements offered by the healthy condition of a neighborhood, the greater the value of the land for building sites. An excess of moisture in any district inevitably influences the local climate, both as regards dryness and temperature.

The most effectual preventive of damp houses is the complete drainage of the site on which they stand. All other remedies are but remedies in name, more especially when the soil is very damp; in such a case lead or slate placed round the bottom courses of the foundation with waterproof cement may prove efficient for the time, but will ultimately become inoperative. The system of drainage for carrying off surplus water from the nd is different from that adopted for conveying away domestic refuswater, etc. In the latter it is essential, nay, imperative, that the drain should be watertight, capable of conveying the water admitted to their interior immediately to its ultimate destination, but incapable of passing any of it to the surrounding soil through which the drains are laid. The former on the contrary, should be permeable throughout their length; that is, have apertures of sufficient width throughwhich the water of the surrounding soil can find its way into the interior of the the house until after midnight. It looks drain, which should be of such a shape as to facilitate the remoual of the water to its destination, preventing its return to the soil.

In laying and forming the drains the following points should be attended to:

trenches. The method of accomplishing the perfectly uniform slope of the drains, from their highest point to their outfall, is by the use of level-rods or the spirit-level. Not so with the level-rods, as following description of their uses will show: Three rods are required, two of them two feet long and the third as much more than two pistils were to be kept over till the ver. al ous region of the central Atlantic slope feet long as the drain is deep-that is, if the drain is three feet six inches deep, the rods are strips of wood with cross pieces pine inches long on the upper end. The two shorter rods are planted upright, one on the ground on a level with the field at the head of the drain, and the other at the made into pills the size of a dragon's eye lower end, and a person stands at one of them looking over the top, with his eye on which must be buried under the root of a a line with the other. A second man then takes the longest rod and holds it upright in the drain, just touching the bottom, and walks along from one end of the drain to the other, keeping it in an upright posi- that the due preparation of this medicine tion. If, while it is moving along, its top depends upon an impossible concatenation always appears on a line with the tops of the other two-as seen by the person looking along the three-the fall of the drain is uniform; but if it rises above this line at any one place, the bottom is too high there. and requires to be reduced; if it falls below the line the bottom is too low, and must be raised. In this way the fall may be rendered perfectly uniform. In cutting drains the best way is to commence with the main drain, and at its lowest point, working gradually up to the highest. An intelligent mason or carpenter may be intrusted to make drains of this sort at very little cost, and we are sure no housefamily will ever regret the investment .-Builder and Woodworker. -North China Herald.

The Chinese Pharmacopæia.

The medical remedies of the Chinese afford a promising field of inquiry to the student of curiosities. No one who is not tion period were just passing away. The fairly acquainted with the pseudo-philosophies of China, the strange affinities which are supposed to exist between the five points of the compass, the five colors, the five flavors, the five elements, and other fanciful sengers to Boston, but much of the interphenomena, can rightly understand the principles on which certain substances are supposed to be antagonistic to certain humors and conditions of the body. For a rough list of the medicaments in common use in China, one has only to study the ordinary Customs returns, which will be quite sufficient to show the very extraordinary charater of the articles which go to use. There were learned lawyers and ocean, and of Canadians across our north make up the Chinese pharmacopæia. Some of these medicines are, no doubt, useful enough.

The Chinese are known to have a wide knowledge of herbs and simples, and their primitive ideas of surgery are in many instances founded on true principles. A case in point is the practice of pinching and scraping the skin with a view of drawing out internal inflammation. A slight "touch of the sun" is unmistakeably relieved by the hard tweaking of the skin between the eyes and on the breast with a couple of copper cash, until a livid red line or patch is raised upon the surface; and though the process is not agreeable, the result certainly goes far to justify the principle of counter irritation on which the treatment is based. Many of the medicines in use, however, are exceedingly coarse and disgusting, and we should hope are never resorted to except in extreme cases. A very curious method of sea. It is generally of three stories, the procedure is adopted by the doctor who is called in to see a patient. The sick man does not open the interview by detailing his symptoms, as with us. That would volve an insult to the perspicacity of his adviser. It is the doctor who, by feeling the patient's pulse, is expected to detail the various ailments of his patron, which can be correctly diagnosed by a clever practitioner from the slow or hurried beats. He then writes out his prescription, pockets his horse money or chair money as the fee is called, and takes his departure for the time. In most instances the medicine prescribed is of a very cheap and often very nasty description; there are, however, drugs, highly prized among the faculty in China, which are extremely precious. Diamond dust is looked upon as a danger-

ous poison in India and the West; yet there are other precious stones, rare indeed in China, which are said to have a wonderful efficacy in curing certain disorders. A detailed description of one of these peculiar and certainly very expensive remedies lies before us. It consists of white and red coral, rubies or jacinth, pearls, emeralds, musk and one or two earths in various quantities, crushed into powder, rolled into pills with gum and rose water, and coated with gold leaf. As a poison, one would think this composition must be quite invaluable; or as a titbit for an ostrich, did such birds exist in China: but as a medicine it is quite unique. It is said, however, to be an invaluable cure for small-pox, measles, scarlet 'ever, and in fact all diseases which arise from blood-poisoning, and break out in cutaneous eruptions. The strengthening qualities of the preparation are said even on European testimony to be quite remarkable, and the old Jesuits who flourished here during the early part of the present dynasty deliberately affirm that they have seen men snatched from the last convulsions of death by its judicious use. Another famous remedy is called ku, chiu, or bitter wine. This remainds one of the bitter cup sold by chemists in England some five-andtwenty years ago. The preparation seems returns since the first enumeration in 1790. to be a strong and invigorating tonic; it is In discussing the condition of the United said to have great efficacy in cases of bile. indigestion, colic and intermittent fevers. and to be an excellent preservative of health if taken much as Europeans take the nauseous waters of Carlsbad and Aix. the first thing in the morning on an empty stomach. Its ingredients are neither so indigestible nor so expensive as those of the other. It is composed of spirit, aloes, myrrh, frankincense and saffron. These are to be mixed and exposed to the sun for one month, the bottle to be well shaken from time to time, and the fluid used when it is perfectly clear

ed in the Autumn, and of a white plum- 375 184; south, 875,387; on the Gulf coast b'ossom that had bloomed in the Winter; 1,055,851; in the hilly mountainous region of each of these twelve ounces. All these of the northeast, 1,669,226; in the moutainequinox of the succeeding year, dried in 2,344,223; in the immediate region of the the sun, mixed into powder, and dissolved into twelve n ace-weight of rain and the same amount of pure dew, hoar-frost and the south central mountainous region, 2, snow-flakes, Il of which must have fallen on that particular day. These ingredients were to be mixed in equal proportions, (lungan), and placed in an old porcelain jar, flower. When the patient felt her illness coming on, she was to dig up the jar, and swallow one of the pils in a hot decoction of juniper bark. It is, of course, evident of coincidences; and it is just a bit of graceful humor at the expense of the medicos of Chinia, whose abracadabra and affectation of mysticism are a fitting object of ridicule. The fact is, indeed, that the description is scarcely overdrawn, and anyone who has had the patience or the curiosity to dip into portion nearly to one-half, while more than many of the books which deal with the pharmacopæia in China will testify to the existence of so-called remedies almost, if not quite, as preposterous. In many instances, as in one for toothache, the chances are that the patient would be either dead or cured weeks before the first ingredients of the marvelous panacea had been obtained. Old Times in New England.

At the time of Longfellow's boyhood in Portland, Me., the fashions of the Revoluspeech of the people was homely and inflicted with old Yankee accent. Cows were pastured on Munjoy hill. There were few private carriages. A stage conveyed pascourse with other seacoast towns was by sailing vessels. When, afterward, the young Longfellows went to college, they made the journey by coasters through Casco Bay to Harpswell. The two newspapers were published weekly. There was no theatre or other place of amusement, but West India rum was plentiful and in daily clergymen, but it is not probable that there was much in the intellectual life of the town to favor the development of a poet. In the towns near the seacoast, from

similarity in domestic architecture. A large number of the better class of the old houses have been torn down or re-built. In Boston and vicinity very few remain; although in Charlestown, Cambridge, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmonth, Exeter, Dover and towns farther eastward, we can still behold the typical New-England mansion. It is ample in size and stately in form. It is associated with reminiscences of ruffles, shoe-buckles, silver-topped canes, courtly manners and hospitality. It is the house of the judge, the Continental general, the squire, the prosperous doctor of divinity or of medicine, or of the merchant whose ships have brought him spices, ivory and golddust from over third being somewhat abridged; and the form is quadrangular, fifty feet on one side. Various extensions and out-buildings are in the rear and sometimes on the side. The front door opens into a wide hall. which a grand stairway leads to the upper stories. The hall is wainscoted, and hung with rather stiff portraits. The stairway is broad and the steps are wide, giving an easy ascent to the landings. Twisted and 13 or 16 feet, and the greatest defleccarved balusters support the handrail, each one wrought separately in some quaint device. There are four large, square rooms on the ground floor, each with its open fireplace and elaborately carved mantlepiece. The walls are thick, like those of a fortalice, and the windows are recessed like embra-Those who are accustomed to the card-

board structures of our time, whether in the form of Italian villas, Swiss chalcts or white-pine Gothic, have a strange sensation in visiting these solid dwellings. There is an air of repose in them, an idea of amplitude and permanence. One feels that the builders must have been large-minded serene men. A fashionable dwelling of fifteen feet front on the new land of the Back Bay in Boston furnishes a perfect antithesis. The ancient houses were well placed, in grounds of some extent, on the crest of a natural elevation, or near a grove with broad, grassy lawns, bordered by elms and oaks, and dotted with firs and spruces, and with clumps of flowering shrubs. The distinguishing features of the old towns of New England are still the superb mansions. They are generally painted buff or creamwhite, having green blinds and high and heavy chimney; and in their picturesque situations and surroundings they give an almost poetical charm to the landscape. F. Underwood.

The Growth of the United States.

Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the last census, contributes to the October Century a paper abounding in interesting and important facts gleaned from the census States, at the tenth census in 1880, he

The period between 1850 and 1880 ha been marked by the astonishingly rapid spread of population over the vast region brought under the flag of the United States by the purchase of Louisiana, the annexation of Texas, and the cessions from Mexico. The 980,000 square miles of territory occupied by settlements in 1850 have be eme 1,570,000. Of these, 384,820 have between 2 and 6 inhabitants to the square mile; 373,890 have between 6 and 18; 554, and yet impregnated with the various con- 300 between 18 and 45; 232,010 between 45 tents. These two remedies are not of and 90; while 24,550 have in excess of 90 Chinese origin. They are said to have been inhabitants to the square mile. The popu'abrought from India, where they were tion of the United States is now 50,155,783. originally discovered. Readers of the The frontier line of settlement is, in general, "Hung Lou Meng;" one of the most the one hundreth dregree of longitude as charmingly-written novels in the whole far north as the forty-second parallel of molecular strain which has to be proworld, will remember the burlesque pre- latitude, and, thence northward, the ninety-

the aliments or Mademoiselle Paochai. It The distribution of the population, ac consisted of the pistils of a white mountain cording to dominant top graphical features. flower or peony which had bloomed in the may thus be stated: On the immediate Summer, of a white poppy that had bloom- Atlantic coast, north, 2,616,892; middle, 4. lakes, 3,049,470; on the table-lands and ele vated plateaus of the interior, 5,716,326; in 695,085; in the Ohio Valley, 2,442,792; on the south interior table-lands and plateaus: 3,627,478; in the Mississippi belt, south 710,268; north, 1,991,362; in the southwest central region, 2,932,807; in the central re gion, 5,722,485; in the Missiouri River belt. 835,455; on the Western plains, 323,819; in the heavily timbered region of the North. west, 1,122,337; in the Cordilleran region, 932,311; on the Pacific coast, 715,789.

Although the territory of the United States extends to the forty-ninth parallel, only one-tenth of the population is found north of the forty-third. But so dense is the settlement below this line that, by the time the forty-first parallel is reached, about one-third of the population has been covered; the next single degree extends the pro two-thirds lie north of the thirty-eighth parallel. Between the forty-third and the thirty-eighth dwell 29,500,000 of our people In 1870, 52.8 per cent. of the population was east of the eighty-fourth meridian. In 1880, only 49.4 per cent. was so placed Eighty-four per cent. of the population is found east of the ninety-first meridian; 97 per cent. east of the ninety-seventh. * * *

The foreign elements of our population have varied widely since 1850. At that time foreigners constitued 9.5 per cent, of he total population; they now constitute 13.3 per cent. Of the foreign residents of 1850, 43.5 per cent. were Irish; 26.4, Germans; 13.9, English and Welsh; 6.7, British. Americans; while the Scandinavians formed less than 1 per cent. Since that time the proportion of Irish to the other foreign elements has steadily declined. Of the arrivals in the ten years ending in 1850, the Germans were but 25 per cent.; of those in the ten years ending in 1860, they were 37 per cent. Between 1860 and 1870 other foreign elements began to assume import ance through the fast-increasing immigration of Swedes and Norwegians across the ern border. We have seen that the Irish of 1850 constituted 43.5 per cent. of the [total foreign population. In 1860 this proportion had fallen to 38.9, and in 1870 still further to Newport to Portland, there was a great 33.3. Although the statistics of nationality at the census of 1880 are not yet published, it is not probable that the Irish to-day constitute more than 27 per cent, of the foreign population of the country.

Suspension Bridges.

Of all engineering structures, suspension bridges are the most essilv acted upon by wind. Their primitive methods of construction were defective through excessive flexibility. The accident which happened to the Roche-Bernard bridge on the Vilaine, on the 23th of October, 1872, and the successive injuries to the Menai bridge in 1826, 1836 and 1839, may be cited as examples. The chains of the latter bridge, though clashing together violently, bore the strain; but a number of transverse pieces and suspension rods broke, and 100 feet of floring hung in the air in 1839. According to the bridgekeeper, the undulations of the roadway attained an amplitude of tions were observed at the distance of a quarter of the span from the piers. It is evident that everything gives way in these irregular undulations. which are different for the chains and the roadway. The Menai bridge was strengthened by various means. The Roche-Bernard tridge was provided with a counter cable, curving upward and placed under the roadway, and notable progress has been achieved in the design of more recent works. The Americans, in devolving the principle of the stiffening girder, have also added a series of straight and sloping cables coming from the top of the piers and supporting various parts of the roadway. They have, moreover, in some large bridges anchored the roadway to the rocks by stays underneath, a method which is not free from objections any more than the parabolic cour.ter cable of the Roche-Bernard oridge, for the variations in temperature may at one time loosen and, at another time stretch these understays. In the Ordish system, as applied to the Albert bridge, Chelsea, the upper stays. starting from the tops of the piers and ending at the various parts of the roadway, are connected with the vertical suspension rods at divers points of crossing, which increases the total rigidity. Sometimes, as at the Lambeth bridge, rigidity is obtained by the introduction of cross-bracing or diagonal bars between the suspension rols; r. as at Pittsburg, the chain itself is made rigid, assuming the appearance of two sloping lattice girders of variable height, and attached to their narrow extremities, at one end to each other in the center of the span, and at the other end to the tops of the piers. The great transversal inclination in certain bridges to the two funicular planes, by which the cables, spreading out at the tops of the piers, come together in the center of the span, af-

fords a powerful resistance to oscilla-

tions. With these improvements the

suspension system, without losing its

i therent lightness, is protected from

irregular undulations when exposed

to wind; so that the wind pressure

merely act on it, like on any other

structure, in producing an increased

vided for by strengthening the parcs

liable to be effected.

O Love! Love Long ere the When, in the With only t You followed Roaming lovi So have we re How Hero wa Impassioned And wrapt his With nothing

OCTOI

was the f For Love was The slyer the And kissing v So thousands And still the n Still Hymen And hitherto, Most couples i To follow the

And quietly But now True Bought and so Like a hous Midnigh Moorlig The glance of The shadowy But ever Has a p In the mode Till the high o Before the a And the bride Where pearls a

His Pa "If the dog out I guess I temperance s failed to do,"

That would f

grocery man, cheese and too "Well, for you been doing asked the went to the the boy's fath ounces of chee "If you was n your tricks on lasting life out cussed fool tha reform school. this morning, a and I should 1 have you done pose."

"No, I didn the liver out of "How was i as he charged boy's father. "Well, I'll

pa I won't trac

pa belongs to

when there is a

here, he drinks

thing last week apron affair, or and every night day, and his br in front of a keep yeast. E fever with her been a terror, ought to be do dog trick was p pretty sober t happened to thi Third Ward has He will jump u and bring a ha So I got the boy and Monday n the house and to along to make t pin a handkerch make the dog ta and the dog to ! vou'd a died dignified and in gone through a walk straight, as door the boy po 'Fetch it.' The land, but he is forget it. Pa is the dog struck tcok his hat pa said 'get out,' s up toward the st and the boy poi and said, 'fetch bark and went f and part of pa's climb up the ste and the dog pul! an old last year's whole back brea opened the door

> " 'M (hic) atte land dog chawir Why didn't you I told pa there must be careful have no pa at all asked me, as he the back of his l become of his co was no dog, and ably caught his fence down the the dog and a bo be, and for me to for the doctor. said, 'this is a and I went for wanted to be ca go mad. 'I told said he would ke some powders a any more before man. Pasays it and they can ne

front of his coat

the back was go

arm and he said

to kick me, thin

told him I was

asked him if any

down him; but will you? cause ! to the police a would shoot it. as she gets throu tell her, and she

MODERN MARRIAGES. O Love! Love! Love! what times were those Long ere the age of belles and beaux, And Brussels lace and silken hose, When, in the green Arcadian close, You married Psyche under the rose, With only the grass for a bedding! Heart to heart, and hand in kand, You followed Nature's sweet command -Roaming loving through the land, Nor sighed for a Diamond Wedding.

liate

, 4.

gion

ope

the

ele

6; in

; on

outh

west

al re

belt.

9; in

orth.

gion,

allel.

ound

se is

the

about

over

pro

than

ighth

id the

eople

. In

aced

on is

n; 97

lation

that

stitute

nts of

Ger-

ritish.

ormed

ne the

oreign

he ar-

0, the

ose in

ere 37

other

mport

migra

oss the

north

rish of

e [total

portion

rther to

onality

lished.

y con-

foreign

s, sus-

easily

mitive

defec-

y. The

Roche-

on the

succes-

idge in

ited as

latter

er vio-

umber

noisne

poring

ding to

ions of

ude of

deflec-

ance of

piers.

gives

ations,

ins an l

ge was

s. The

rovided

ipward

ay, and

eved in

s. The

rinciple

e also

sloping

of the

parts of

reover,

red the

under-

ee from

arabolic

Bernard

mpera-

and, at

erstays.

d to the

er stays.

ers and

he road-

vertical

ints of

e total

e Lam-

by the

or diag-

on rods;

itself is

earance

f varia-

eir nar-

to each

, and at

ne piers.

ation in

micular

reading

come to-

span, af-

oscilla.

ents the

osing its

ed from

exposed

pressure

ny other

ncreased

be prohe parcs

So have we read, in classic Ovid, How Hero watched for her beloved, Impassioned youth, Leander, And wrapt him round with her golden hair, Whenever he landed golden and bare, with nothing to eat and nothing to wear. And wetter than any gander; For Love was Love, and better than money-The slyer the thief, the sweeter the honey-And kissing was clover all the world over, Wherever Cupid might wander!

So thousands of years have come and gone. And still the moon is shining on, Still Hymen's torch is lighted. And hitherto, in this land of the west, Most couples in love have thought it best To follow the ancient way of the rest, And quietly get united.

But now True Love, you're growing old-Bought and sold with silver and gold, Like a house, or a horse and carriage!

Moor light walks. The glance of the eye and the sweetheart sigh, The shadowy haunts with no one by, I do not wish to disparage; But every kiss

Has a p-ice for its bliss, In the modern code of marriage, And the compact sweet is not complete, Till the high contracting parties meet Before the altar of Mammon; And the bride must be led to a silver bower, Where pearls and rubies fall in a shower That would frighten Jupiter-Ammon! -E. C. Stedman.

His Pa Has Got 'Em Again.

"If the dogs in our neighborhood hold out I guess I can do something that all the temperance societies in this town have failed to do," says the bad boy to the grocery man, as he cut off a piece of cheese and took a handful of crackers out

'Well, for heaven's sake, what have you been doing now, you little reprobate," asked the grocery man, as he went to the desk and charged the boy's father with a pound and four ounces of cheese and a pound of crackers. "If you was my boy and played any of your tricks on me I would maul the everlasting life out of you. Your father is a cussed fool that he don't send you to the reform school. The hired girl was over this morning, and says your father is sick, and I should think he would be. What have you done? Poisoned him I sup-

"No, I didn't poison him, I just scared the liver out of him, that's all.

"How was it." asked the grocery man as he charged up a pound of prunes to the boy's father.

"Well, I'll tell you, but if you ever tell pa I won't trade here any more. You see, pa belongs to all the secret societies, and when there is a grand lodge or anything here, he drinks awfully. There was something last week, some sort of a leather aprop affair, or a sash over the shoulder. and every night he was out till the next day, and his breath smelt all the time like in front of a vinegar store, where they keep yeast. Ever since ma took her hay fever with her up to Lake Superior, pa has been a terror, and I thought something ought to be done. Since that variegated mappened to think of a dog a boy in the Third Ward has got, that will do tricks. He will jump up and take a man's hat off, and bring a handkerchief, and all that. So I got the boy to come up on the state of the Patent Office.

Curiosities of the Patent Office.

Curiosities of the Patent Office.

Some of the applications made for patents are very amusing; but however the doctors cease from troublin and the infants are at rest."

Peter Repnett won black of the lawyer the cause of the trouble, embellishing it rather liberally. "Don't tell him any lies, Bill," interrupted the other. "It is that baby gal of Harry Stephens? She are where the doctors cease from troublin and the infants are at rest."

Peter Repnett won black."

Peter Repnett won black." the house and told the boy when pa came along to make the dog take his hat, and to pin a handkerchief to pa's coat tail and make the dog take that, and then for him and the dog to lite out for home. Well, you'd a died. Pacame up the street as dignified and important as though he had gone through a bankruptcy, and tried to walkstraight, and just as he got near the door the boy pointed to pa's hat and said: 'Fetch it.' The dog is a big Newfoundforget it. Pa is short and thick, and when the dog struck him on the shoulder and took his hat na almost fell over, and then said 'get out,' and he kicked and backed up toward the step, and then turned around and the boy pointed to the handkerchief and said, 'fetch it,' and the dog gave one bark and went for it, and got hold of it and part of pa's duster, and pa tried to climb up the steps on his hands and feet, and the dog pulled the other way, and it's an old last year's duster, anyway, and the whole back breadth come out, and when I front of his coat and the sleeves on, but the back was gone, and I took hold of his arm and he said 'Get out,' and was going

land dog chawing me last hour na half. Wby didn't you come and k (hic) ill 'em." I told pa there was no dog at all, and he must be careful of his health or I wouldn't have no pa at all. He looked at me and asked me, as he felt for the place where the back of his linen duster was, what had become of his coat tail and hat, if there was no dog, and I told him he had probably caught his coat on that barbed-wire fence down the street, and he said he saw the dog and a boy just as plain as could be, and for me to help him up stairs and go for the doctor. I got him in bed and he said, 'this is a hellish climate my boy,' and I went for the doctor. Pa said he wanted to be cauterized, so he wouldn't go mad. 'I told the doc. the joke, and he said he would keep it up, and he gave pa some powders and told him if he drank any more before Christmas he was a dead man. Pasays it has learned him a lesson, and they can never get any more pizen down him; but don't you give me away, will you? cause he would go and complain to the police about the dog and they

would shoot it. Ma will be back as soon

tokick me, thinking I was a dog, and

cause she don't like to have pa drink only between meals Well, good day. There's an Italian got a bear that performs in the street, and I am going to find where he is showing and feed the bear a cavenne pepper lozenger, and see him clean out the Polack settlement. Good bye."

And the boy went to look for the bear .-Peck's Sun.

How the Soldiers Played it on Mr.

Hoffenstein. "Mr. Hoffenstein," said Herman, as he folded up a pair of pants and placed them on a pile, "if you don't haf any objections I vould like to get from de store avay von efening und go mit de soldiers to de Spanish Fort?"

"Vell. Herman, I dinks you had better keep avay from de soldiers," replied Hoffenstein, "un stay mit de store, Lecause, you know, you don't can put any dependence mit de soldiers. I vill tell you vhy. Von day vile I was in Vicksburg, during de var, a cock-eye soldier come in my store mit an old bugle in his hand, und he looks around. I asks him vat he vant, und he buys a couple of undershirts, den he dells me to keep his bundle und de bugle behind de counter undil he comes back. After de cock-eyed soldier vent de store out, some more soldiers come in und valk " patent office reports." all around vile dey look at de goods. 'Shentlemen,' I says, 'do you vant anyding?' 'Ve are shust looking to see vat you haf,' said you uf dem, und afder avile anodder says, 'Bill, shust look here at the bugle, de very ding de captain dold us much you ask for dot bugle?' I dells dem dot I can't sell de bugle because it belongs a man vot shust vent out. 'I vill gif you fifty dollars for it,' says the soldier, gif you a hundred dollars,' he said. Den he offers me von hundred and dwenty-five dollars. My gr-r r-cious, Herman, I vants to sell de bugle so bad dat I vistles. De soldier dells me vile dey vas leaving de store dot if I buy de bugle from de man vot owns it dey vill gif me \$125 for it. I I dell dem I vill do it. I sees a chance. you know, Herman, to make some money by de oberation. Ven de cock-eyed sol dier comes in he says, 'Git me my bundle und bugle; I got to go to camp. I says 'My frent, don't you vant to sell your bugle. He dells me no, und I says: 'My little boy Leopold, vat plays in de store sees de bugle und he goes all round crying shust as loud as he can, because he don't got it. Six times I dakes him in de yard und vips Royston. him und he comes right back and cries for dot bugle. It shows you know how much drouble a man vill haf mit a family. I vill gif you den dollars for it shust to blease little Leopold.' De soldier vont dake it, und at last I offers him fifty dollars und

you had better stay mit de store."

So I got the boy to come up on our street, nal with the applicant, the patent can and Monday night, about dark, I got in be secured. The rights of the American inventor are sacred, and no fringe upon them. It will be sad news to many a prudent housewife to learn that every time she pricks a hole in an egg with a pin she is violating the patent of an American inventor; but such is the case. Years ago an inventive genius devoted himself to discovering a method to preland, but he is a jumper, and don't you vent eggs from cracking during the process of boiling. He solved the problem by picking a pin-hole in one in the shell was allowed to escape, and the pin-hole he duly patented according to law. Precisely how he manages to collect his royalty is a mystery; but the fact remains that he has a legal claim for royalty on every pin-hole made in an egg before boiling.

An application has recently been made through Munn & Co. for the patopened the door there pa stood with the ent of a machine to prevent young orphan chickens from being lonely This is an invention which should, and probably will, commend itself to Mr. Bergh. The inventor claims that huntold him I was his own little boy, and dreds of chickens hatched out in the asked him if anything was the matter, and artificial incubators become lonely because they miss the "cluck! cluck!" of " M (hic) atter enough. New F (hic) the mother hen, which is the lullaby of a noise somewhat similar to that of the hen, which he proposes to attach to the incubator, and on this machine

the patent is asked. A patent has issued on a clog for fowls, designed to prevent them from scratching in gardens. It consists of a wire in the shape of a hair-pin, sharp at the points. This is attached to the feet of fowl in such a way that when it attempts to scratch, the points enter the ground, and prevent the claws from reaching it. Hens have ever been the subject of much patient thought on the part of inventors. A nest designed to deceive them into laying more than the one egg daily, which every respect able bird contributes to the farmer's larder, has been devised and patented It has a false bottom, through which the egg drops as soon as laid, and the as she gets through sneezing, and I will patient hen, feeling that she has failed

and another and another until her treasury becomes exhausted or she discovers the deception. A bee-hive has been patented, the doors of which are attached to the hen-roost in such a manner that when the fowls go to roost they close the hive and thus secure the inmates against the ravages of the bee moth, and at daylight, when the hens leave the roost, the hive doors are opened and the bees are opened and the bees set at liberty.

Even the faithful horse has been made the subject of optical delusions by the inventors. A patent has been secured for what is known as a horse fence. It consists simply of a wire frame placed over the head of the horse so that when he approaches a fence with the laudable desire of jumping it he sees the wires above his head mistakes them for part of the fence, and concludes that it is too high for him to leap. These are some of the optical delusions of the patent office .-The reader who desires to investigate the subject further is respectfully referred to that highly interesting collection of literature known as the

VARIETIES.

A DOCTOR named Royston had sued Peter Bennett for his bill, long overdue, for attendto get. You know ve don't haf any bugle ing the wife of the latter. Alexander H. in de company for dree months. How Stephens was on the Bennett side, and Robert Toombs, then Senator of the United States, was for Dr. Royston. The doctor proved the number of his visits, their value according to local custom, and his own authority to do medical practice. Mr. Stephens told his client pulling his money out. I dells him I don't that the physician had made out his case, and can sell it, because it vasn't mine. 'I vill as there was nothing to rebut or offset the claim, the only thing left to do was to pay

> "No," said Peter; "I hired you to speak in my case, and now speak." Mr. Stephens told him there wss nothing

to say; he had looked on to see that it was made out, and it was. Peter was obstinate, and at last Mr. Steph ens told him to make a speech himself if he

thought one could be made. So Bennett undertook to defend his own case, and did so to such good purpose that the doctor got into a high fury, which bubbled over when Bennett said he was "no doctor," and he screamed out:

"Ask my patients if I am not a doctor." "I asked my wife," retorted Peter, "an' she said as how she thought you wasn't." "Ask my other patients," said Doctor

This seemed to be the straw that broke the camel's back, for Peter replied with a look and tone of unutterable sadness:

"That is a hard sayin', gentlemen of the jury, and one that requires me to die, or to have powers as I've hearn tell ceased to be exerised since the Apostles. Does he expect me he says. 'Vell I dake fifty because I can't to bring the Angel Gabriel down to toot his vast any more time, I haf to go de camp.' horn before his time and cry aloud: 'Awake, Afder he goes away I goes to de door und | ye dead, and tell this court and jury your vatches for de soldiers vat vonted de bugle. opinion of Royston's practice?' Am I to go to the lonely churchyard and rap on the I sees dem passing along de street, and I says: 'My frents, I have got de bugle,' silent tombs, and say toum as is at last at rest from physic and doctor bills, git up here, you, and dey say, 'Vell, vy don't you blow it?' and state it you died a natural death, or was My gr-r-racious, Herman, vat you dink? buried by some doctors? He says, ask his All dem soldiers belong to de same crowd, patients, and, gentlemen of the jury, they und dey make de trick to svindle me. are all dead! Where is Mrs. Beazly's man. Levi Cohen across de street, he finds it out. Sam? Go ask the worms in the graveyard and efery day he gets boys to blow horns where he lies! Mr. Peake's woman, Sarah, in front of my store, so as to make me was attended by him, and her funeral was dink how I vas syindled. Herman, I dink app'inted, and he had the corpse ready. Where is that likely Bill as belonged to Mr

NEAR Erie there lives a colored person by the name of James Stewart, whom the community by common consent have dubbed commissioner of patent can in- Commodore Stewart. He is a talented but eccentric individual, and has a weakness for chickens. On one occasion, being found near a poultry yard under suspicious circumstances, he was interrogated rather sharply by the owner of the premises, as fol

> "Well, Jim, what are you doing here?" "O. nuffin, nuffin! jess walkin' roun'." "What do you want with my chickens?" "Nuffin at all. I was only lookin' at 'em

dev loaks so nice." The answer was both conciliatory and conclusive, and would have been satisfactory end of the egg, through which the air had it not been for Jim's hat. This was rather soft felt, a good deal too large for its wearer's head; and it seemed to have a motion entirely unusual in hats and manifestly due to some remarkable cause. It seemed to contract and expand and move off itself, and clearly without Jim's volition. So the next inquiry was:

"What is the matter with your hat?" "My hat? Dat's an ole hat. I'se fond of dat hat."

"Well, take it off and let's look at it." "Take off dis hat? No, sah. I'd ketch cold in my head, sartin. Always keep my hat on when I'm out o' doors,

And with that Jim was about beating hasty retreat, when, at his first step, a low 'kluk, kluk, kluk," was heard coming only too clearly from the region of his head gear. This was fatal; and Jim was stopped and forced to remove his hat, when a plump, half-grown chicken jumped out and ra all well-regulated chickens hatched in away. The air with which the culprit gazed the natural way, and many are killed after it was a study for a painter; it expressed by this loneliness. He has arranged a to a perfection, wonder and perplexity blendsystem of clock-work which produces ed, but not a trace of guilt. Slowly he spoke, as though explaining the matter to himself, and accounting for so remarkable an incident:

"Well, if dat ain' the funniest ting I ebber did see. Why, dat dar chicken must have clum up the leg of my pantaloons."

Dr. Dosem, an Austin physician, was called

on to attend old Uncle Mose who drives a dray. "You have been gorging yourself with green watermelons for dinner," said the phy-

sician, feeling the patient's pulse. "How de debbil did you find dat out-by feeling my pulses?" "No, but by seeing the watermelon rinds

inder the bed." Said the old man, raising himself up in bed "You am de knowinist man in Austin. Heah, ole woman take dat ole harness from under de bed, or dis heah medicinal gemman am gwine to treat me for 'eatin' a mule for

A STRANGER paced gloomily up and down

a watermilion in foah weeks.'

dessert to settle my stomach. I ain't teched

two ago, and finally stopped before a group of citizens.

"Are all the clothing and furnishing goods stores in this town closed to-night?" he

"They are," was the reply ..

down the street.

"Where is the nearest town where they keep open during the evening?" was the in-"What's yer trouble, anyhow?" asked one

of the citizens. tock hold of himself on each side and moved

CHARITY AT THE SALON .- The Vicomte de R., in passing before Mile. B., who is collecting for the Artists' Orphan Asylum, is met with the cry:

"Monsieur, do not forget the little orphans." The Vicomte gives a twenty-franc piece,

"For your beautiful eyes, mademoiselle," Mlle, B. takes the money; then, with a nost ingenuous air, she says:

"Thank you for the eyes, monsieur; no -don't forget the little orphans." And the Vicomte gave another louis.

A Springfield man has married a school , and now calls her experience, because ma'am, and now calls she is a dear teacher.

We don't remember who said it, but here it is in all its forcible purity: "Truth abides with that nation whose streams contain the

Nothing gives to the seven-dollar-a-week clerk so much the air of princely opulence as

"Lie still Bridget," said Pat to his wife when the burglar got into the house; "an'ef the spalpeens foind anything, be jabers, we'll get up and take it from 'em." Mabel (to her grandpapa)-" And can vo

a two weeks vacation.

eally remember George the Fourth?" Grand-apa—"Yes, little one; you see I am a good leal older than you are." Mabel—"How papa—"Yes, little one; you see I am a good deal older than you are." Mabel—"How much older must I grow before I shall be able to remember him?" "How far is it to Clyde?" asked a wear;

looking tramp on the towpath, of an urchin, the other day. "Nine miles," replied the lad. "Nine miles yet?" exclaimed the footman. "Are you sure?" "Well," said the sympathetic youth, "seeing you are pretty tired I will call it seven."

"No papa. I do not wish to marry yet What I want is a man who does not drink smoke, chew, snuff, go out at nights, gamble bet, over-eat, etc., in short a man with no vices, and one who is always good." "My daughter," said Mr. Dusenberry, "you are but a stranger here; Heaven is your home."

They were talking of Æsop's fables. "Æsop was no fool," said young Joe, from Eaton, to Lavinia. Mrs. Ramsbotham entering at the moment, overheard this, and at once replied: "Well, I don't know about that. At all events it was very wicked of him to sell his birthright for a mess of por-

First Russian Officer—" Do you think the coronation will pass off peacefully?" Second ditto—"Think? I am sure it will. The Czar was never more popular than he is at this moment. Why the people are ready to exait him to the skies." First Officer—"I know, but they may do it; with dynamite."—French Fun.

"I trust you are putting a few pennies aside in your savings bank," said a fond father to his son, who was beginning to earn money by doing errands and odd jobs. "Not any, pa. Ever since I saw you shaking out a dime from it I have regarded it as a blind pool. I have no faith in it." That ended the boy's catechism for that day.—Boston

The following is a mot credited to one of the recent governors of Maryland: "What a remarkably ugly man Mr. Blank is," said he to a pretty and tender hearted young lady. "Ah, replied she, deprecatingly, "but he has a face that grows on you." "Hum!" responded the Governor; "God forbid, madam, that it should ever grow on me." that it should ever grow on me.' Two countrymen came to a lawyer to con-

sult about bringing a joint suit against a neighbor. The first granger began to tell the lawyer the cause of the trouble, embell-

It was 12 o'clock the other night when she aid, between several hardly disguised yawns:
You always put me in mind of a corset-taker." "Why, my pe ?" he replied, as he maker." maker." "Why, my pe?" he replied, as he remained calmly oblivious to the striking of the clock. "Because you make such long stays," was her answer. He did not remain after that until the envious streaks did lace the severing east.

Just down the intervale where the brake Just down the intervale where the brake ferns grow rank, she placed her easel and sat down by it sketching from nature: "Please, ma'am, is that me you're drawing mitking that cow in the picture?" "Why, yes, my little man, but I didn't know you were looking." "Coz if it's me," continued the boy, unmindful of the artist's confusion, "you've put me on the wrong side of the cow, and I'll get kicked way off the lot."

"Here's that yeast," said a little girl to the lady of a family which had recently moved into that neighborhood. "Why, couldn't your mother use it?" inquired the lady. "Oh, we buys all our bread at the baker's." "Buy all your bread. Then what did you want with my yeast?" "Oh, ma said she couldn't think of anything she needed to borrow just then and she wanted to see if you could be depended on in an emergency, so she tried you on the yeast."

* . * Unbidden guests are often welcomes when they are gone." Disease is an unbidden guest which Kidney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved west. Since she got well every one about here is taking it."

Che Honsehold.

AUTUMNAL FASHIONS.

The "Great Annual Clothes Show" at summer resorts and watering places is over for the season, and from the Springs, the seaside and the mountains the crowd has surged back to town, to consider the question of "wherewithal shall we be clothed," and to hold "dress parades" in ball rooms and theatres instead of upon picnic | measure unwarrantable. grounds and vine hung piazzas. The autumn and winter dress goods, as displayed in shop windows, were never more beautiful than now. Plushes and velvets in the rich dark shades which in these materials are so magnificent, plain, heavy repped silks, brocaded sains and embossed velvets heavy enough to stand alone, are displayed especially to make frail femininity break the Tenth Commandwithout hope of possession there are cashmeres and camels' hair, Chuddah and Cheviots, standard, durable and fashiontell her, and she will give me a chromo, in her duty, proceeds to lay another Main Street, about seven P. M., a night or able. Velvets and velveteens are to be swarm in and take poseession, perhaps pro- a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, whites

very much worn this winter. A Lyons velvet is a robe for a duchess or a stockbroker's wife, but a velveteen suit is more easily attainable. If the "Nonpareil' brand is purchased, and made up the right way, so that the pile falls apart when stroked downward, instead of being matted together, the suit is very handsome, and with care will look nice for a long time. An excellent quality can be bought at "Why, ye see, my suspenders have broke \$1 50. These velvet dresses are made very down," said the thoughtful stranger, as he plainly. Harper's Bazar recommends a plain round skirt, trimmed with a boxplaited ruche lined with silk, a short wrinkled apron overskirt, full straight back width, slightly draped, with two fans set in half way down the skirt to give the requisite fullness. A close postilion basque with cadet coliar and the indispensable tight sleeves finishes the costume, and the only ornaments are the handsome buttons which close the fronts. Over velvet or brocaded satin skirts, trimmed sitting around, while the lady of the house with the chicoree ruche as above, are to be worn velvet pelisses, edged with a band of fur about the neck, down the fronts and boy, and how did you ever hear of it so across the side front at the bottom. Perfectly plain and straight, they are very becoming to slender figures, but woe to the stout, "dumpy" woman who ventures into one. The saleswoman at Butterick's Pattern Agency told us they are readily only alteration being the slanting away of the fronts to show the skirt beneath. In Cheviot, ladies' cloth and heavy suitings, the waist and sleeves only are lined; in cashmeres and lighter materials the entire garment is lined with silesia and faced with silk. A box-plaired pinked ruche, with the plaits caught together to stand erect, is the only trimming, which follows the entire outline of the garment. With it is worn a skirt with a full ruche, and the trimming of the pelisse must come just above the skirt trimming. These pelisses have so far been the most popular new wraps; though the walking jackets are by no means out of favor. Braiding is

very fashionable ornamentation for these in elaborate patterns the soutache is sewed on to stand on edge instead of lie flat, as usual; and when wide curves or straight lines are followed, many rows, sometimes fifty, are sewed on side by side, flat.

Embroidered cashmere and camels hair dress patterns are very handsome and to be much worn. They are to be had in all colors, the black being most expensive. There are nine yards of cashmere and four and a half yards each of wide and narrow embroidery. One firm here sells patterns as low as \$15, but a really satisfactory article cannot be had at less than \$20. Very beautiful ones are found among the \$40 and \$50 patterns. The material is of good quality and as no other trimming is needed, they are not expensive. A plate comes with each pattern, showing how it may be made up.

Soft woolen goods-stiff and unpliable fabrics are not fashionable-are made with single breasted basques, extending over the hips to meet paniers which are sewed on in lengthwise tucks, and then drawn back in full, soft, horizontal folds which are lost in the ample, bouffant back drapery, which extends almost to the foot of the skirt behind. A pretty trimming for the front of a dress is a Breton vest, laid in fine pleats, as many as twenty being used, to the top of the first dart; it is then left in a soft, full puff and gathered in at the neck. Reveres cover the edges of the vest, meeting under a cluster of loops and ends of ribbon at the waist line. The "cadet collar," the distinguishing mark of a new dress, is modeled after the collar of a military coat, the edges meeting at the throat and slanting back above. Sleeves are made very close, and are very little

trimmed. In colors, cardinal is somewhat "out," and "terra cotta" and other "red brick shades" are "in." It is predicted in eastern fashion journals that this winter is to be the "reign of the blues:" certain it is that that color is more prominent than for some years. Green, in the dark shades, is a very stylish color, and much

In head gear there are the large round hats in picturesque shapes; and the infinitesimal bonnet, a mere excuse for a bit of beaded lace and a cluster of tips. As last year, plumes and feathers are the chief adornment, flowers are not worn this winter. It is impossible to get too many feathers upon a hat; three long plumes and a cluster of four or six tips are not unfrequently massed upon one hat. Birds are much used; a feather turban formed of metallic black feathers, and finished off with the head of the old hen which wore them in life is shown. A bird of Paradise forms part of the trimming of a handsome bonnet shown at Newcomb & Endicott's, the point: "Mother has recovered," wrote an long curving barbs descending upon the Illinois girl to her eastern relatives. "She shoulder of the wearer. Cocks' feathers took Bitters for a long time but without any are much worn, made into long drooping plumes, and the brilliant lustre is much admired.

SURPRISES.

I have a profound respect for surprises of some kinds, such as a surprise contribution to some worthy person or object. a token of friendship, a visit from a dear friend, and even to surprise a hard working, selfsacrificing minister, by paying his meagre salary "on time" is not objectionable, but for surprise parties, so called, I have a great aversion. For a large party of people, many of them total strangers to the people they propose to surprise, to arrange at their own convenience to swoop down on an unsuspecting family, to have a "good time," no matter at what inconvenience to their hosts, is in my opinion a

True there are people who always seem to be ready for such visitation, and when they are known to "like it," there can be no objection to the practice; but I aver that good manners would dictate that it be known such pleasure exists before the arrangements are made.

Imagine a family, in home dress, perhaps unusually tired by some extra work, or worn with want of rest, just preparing ment. But for those who may only covet to retire, when with a sudden loud hallo! that will start a nervous person almost into spasms, one or more vehicles drive up. and a greater or less mass of humanity fails me I take one cup of sweet milk, half

pose to take up your carpets or throw your of five eggs, and three cups of prepared

foot bath in her kitchen. The rain pre- you make one. vailing that day had caused her to hang colored clothes in that room, so it was coat and boots, having opened the door in response to their knock, stood in openvociferously announced, "We have come to 's'prise ye.'"

Another tells of going some miles away to surprise a former acquaintance, and the first arrivals found a bevy of old ladies was invisible: and they were astounded with the information that "it was a fine

soon?" For a party of friends to gather to kreet relative or friend on some anniversary, or to make a social visit for mutual pleasure, is a surprise pleasant in its nature and enjoyable to all; in short, where the cut by a Princess wrapper pattern; the pleasure of the visited is a factor of the arrangement, surprises are commendable: but where people are to be used simply as a convenience to the visitors, the house turned upside down in the arrangements and left littered and dirty, for the weary occupants to clean and restore to order, t is a nuisance that should be abated.

I would say to A. H. J. that the same matters of detail she complains of in planning a new house confront every one, but with study and thought may be overcome. I do not set "our" house up as perfection, but it suits us exactly, and I believe every woman can work out her ideal if she will bend her energies to the task, and put each plan on record, that she may refer to it to correct mistakes and keep in mind her inspirations. Different arrangements are necessary with differing surroundings, but I firmly believe each level-headed woman can plan for her own liking and convenience better than the carpenter or architect. The "money" question is a 'frozen fact;" settle that, then size and arrangement must conform. Step in, A. H. J. and look over my house, that a four year's residence in still proves "just the

I am very glad to see E. L. Nye among us again with her pungent stirring up of other members. Agitation is better than stagnation, and difference of opinion is proof of independence; "keep it before the people." A. L. L. GREENFIELD, Sept. 20th.

A REVERIE.

its activities," saith the preacher, but when those activities consist in doing over and over and over again, in a farm house twelve miles from a lemon, the duties of mistress, house-maid, dairy-maid, scullerymaid and every other maid that ever was made, except that abnormal excresence on the family tree known to the classics as the "old maid," there are times when that woman's soul saith bitterly of the preached "blessedness," "I can't see it!" And of the "activities," "Oh, give us a rest; a glass of soda water, or a stick of gum!" But what's the use? Though her soul bellow its unrest and its longings till the "bulls of Bashan" lose the blue ribbon; though the interminable domestic drill has robbed her hygienics, dietetics and muscularities of all propelling power, till they perilously extract the elixir of life from Pierce's pleasant purgative pellets and epsom salts, still the "slack time." when she may have a "vacation" never comes, and at length she ceases even to hope for it. Then it is that she girdeth her loins with the strength of grim despair, she strengtheneth her arms with the strength of desperation as she claspeth her babes and her dishcloth to her breast; bindeth a crown of cream pots, milk pans, fruit cans, etc., to her brow; causeth the mop, the broom, the rolling pin, the moulding board, etc., to cleave unto her calloused palms; stacketh the sewing machine, washing machine, etc., upon her back; buildeth a bulwork about her of cooking stoves, dish-kettles, flying-pans, flat irons, etc., and with that look of ever increasing, everlasting weariness deadening every lineament of her face, she pitches into her "life work" like s voman's righter into a politician: saving in the language of the orator, the poet and the statesmau-"Letter rip! Requiescat! So mote it be!"

METAMORA, Sept. 25th.

I might as well say that my pumpking

pies too, are good, yes, very good, and as

OTHER THINGS.

you let me tell my way of making baked chicken pie, let me tell some of the other things that I know. I take two eggs in a quart bowl and beat them their very finest with the Dover egg-beater: then two hearing tablespoonsful of white sugar; a good pinch of salt; three tablespoonsful of fine stewed pumpkin or some of the squash that was left at dinner, beat it all together finely, and then fill up the bowl with new morning's milk, not skimmed. Mix thoroughly, and this will make three pies, in pie tins. I make the crust up with equal measures of water and lard with the flour. The quality of pumpkin and squash vary in sweetness, taste, and if the filling is not quite sweet enough, add more sugar I never fail in making cake, mine never falls when it comes out of the oven. "Why?" I'll tell you all the particulars just as if I had on my big kitchen apron, which by the way I have, 'cause I am busy to day drying corn and preserving grapes, and as if you were standing with your elbow on the cupboard in the pantry watching and asking questions. I use prepared flour, the same as I do in making chicken pies: make it myself by sifting six ounces

of Horsford's baking powder into twelve

pounds of flour, which I put away covered

up for such uses. For the cake that never

stoves out of doors; and if you protest suf flour; flavor to suit taste; must be put into ficiently determinedly to prevent such a the oven right away. This batter serve catastrophe, they will elevate noses and for every kind of cake; if layer cake, the report you as a stupid old curmudgeon, filling is what makes it chocolate, jelly, with no accommodation or kindness about | cocoanut, cream or custard. The raising and currants and spices make it fruit cake. "Josiah Allen's Wife" tells a whimsical Now save this nice, easy recipe and you story of being surprised while taking a will thank all the Doon family every time

I am canning grapes to-day, the old way my grandmother taught me. Put down m damp and parti-colored, Josiah, minus a bran new crock, a layer of sugar, and layer of grapes, until fliled; then heat in the oven four consecutive days until they mouthed wonder, staring at the incoming are cooked through and through. They stream of basket-laden humans, who may be well stirred after they have cooked the first day. Can tell by the glistening appearance when they have cooked enough. A good way and not much BONNY DOON. PERRYSVILLE, O., Oct. 2nd.

Headache, Torpid Liver, Costiveness Simmons Liver Regulator, by its mild cathartic properties, relieves the bowels from obstructions and cleanses the system of all impurities without sickening or weakening. Cures headache, indigestion and liver complaint-even the most confirmed chronic cases.

Taylor, Woolfenden

& Co.,

165 & 167 Woodward Avenue DETROIT, MICH.

We are receiving our Importations in

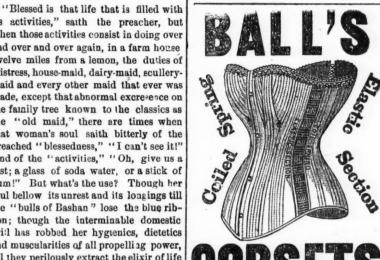
Dress Goods, Silks, Plushes, and Velvets.

which include the choicest fabrics and newest colorings for Autumn wear.

Ladies will find full assortments in every department of our large establishment.

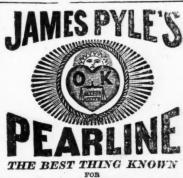
The choicest goods at popular prices. If you cannot vist the city your orders will receive prompt attention.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.,



PRICES, by Mail, Postage Palds
Health Preserving, \$1.50. Self-Adjusting, \$1.50
Abdominal (extra heavy) \$2.00. Nursing, \$1.50
Health Preserving (fine coutil) \$2.00. Paragea
Skirt-Supporting, \$1.50.
For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere,
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, III.





Washing and Bleaching

In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZ-INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and al-ways bears the above symbol, and name of Conducted by Prof. Robert'Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author' of "The Horse and its Disasses," Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Essy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free, Parties desiring information will be required to send their full mane and address to the office of the Farkers. No questions will be answered by mail unless accounts of the property of

Interfering.

MILFORD, Mich. Oct. 3rd, 1882. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Being a subscriber to your paper, I would like to inquire through its columns how to stop a horse from interfering. I have one six years old that does in front, have tried shoe on the inside, also on outside, the latter way. Please answer Grough the FARMER and oblige.

Answer .- There are several causes for at the forge. The feet must be pared properly, and the shoe fitted so as to retain the natural bearing and tread of the foot. This cannot be done by raising the shoe shoe removed when the clinches raise above the hoof, in fact this is often the first cause liable to cut the opposite fetlock in a horse is liable to be repeated from time to time. Third, the driving of a young animal until taken into consideration by the owner of least as now generally constructed. the horse. The shoe we have found more serviceable in shoeing interfering horses, retains the natural bearing of the foot and at the same time causes him to travel wider. It is made uniform in thickness, with the web of the shoe widened on the inside from the toe to the heel; and made narrower on the outside bearing. This shoe when ry legal course. properly fitted, usually after the second shoeing, remedies the evil.

Sweenie and Nasal Gleet.

Hupson, Oct., 2nd, 1882. Veterinary Editor of Michigan Farmer.

I have a four year old colt that I have worked all summer and this fall I sweenied her in the left shoulder, and it runs very down on the point of the shoulder. It has been about four weeks since it first showed, or since I first noticed it. I have used Magover's Sweenie Linament and i good, am now using soft soap, salt and vinegar. I do not think it comes from the collar, for she slipped when I was plowing and I think that is what caused it. Please answer through the FARMER and oblige a subscriber.

I also have a black horse seven years old that had the epizootic last fall and has never been clear of it since, his glands are swolen most of the time, there is a discharge at the nose, a thick mattery stuff of a white creamy color, and he rattles some times so you can hear him four or five rods. And again he will heave very bad, he heaves only by spells. I have done most every-thing I heard of, for he is one of my match

Answer. - We have on several occasions in reply to inquiries of subscribers, assertei the fact that the shrunken or atrophied condition of the muscles of the shoulder in the horse is not a distinct disease, but simply the effect of a chronic determine the character and location of the house, foot of Beaubien Street. cause, then we can treat it understandingseated in the shoulder. Your description of the symptoms will not enable us to locate the disease. A more careful examination and description of the symptoms present in this case alone will enable or justify us in the attempt to diagnose the trouble Unon receipt of which we will advise you To your second inquiry we would say, we are inclined to believe, from your description of the symptoms, that we have an ordinary case of nasal gleet, in a chronic form. Treatment. Give the following bowder night and morning in the feed, or on the tongue: Sulphate of copper one oz. pulv.; Nitrate of potassa pulv. one oz. pentian root puly, half an ounce: Jamaica ginger root pulv. half an ounce, mix all together and divide into twenty powders. If not benefitted in two weeks, please re-

Every lady should send 25 cents to Stra w bridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, and receive their Fashion Quarterly for 6 mos. 1,000 il-Instrations and 4 pages new music each issue.



Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head till be answered in this column if the replies are f general interest. Address communications to Icary A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit.

Threshing Machines in the Highway.

CROOKED CREEK, Ind., Sept. 26th, 1882,

DEAR SIR:-Have threshers any right io set their engines in the road to do a job of threshing? Who would be responsible for accidents caused by passing teams taking fright, etc. Yours truly. G. W. HARDING.

Answer.-The land in the highway be longs to the farmers on either side. The public owns the right to travel there. The farmer can use his side of the highway in any way which does not interfere with the public's right of passage. But to put up and operate a steam engine there would. in my opinion, seriously interfere with the public's right of passage. Besides this, any man using a dangerous implement-as a steam engine—is held in law to the highest degree of care. He must use the greatest diligence to prevent any accidents. To run a steam engine in the road, where teams must of necessity be constantly passing, is not to use that degree of care which the law requires. This is a question of fact for the jury to determine. The owner of the machine (if he was the man having control of it) is probably responsible for all the injury resulting from such

What is a Legal Fence.

Unionville, Sept. 20, 1882. aw Editor Michigan Farmer,

DEAR SIR-Being a subscriber and con stant reader of your paper I would like to sk if a wire fence is a legal fence.

There was a railroad built across my The company agreed verbally to build a board fence, but instead they have built one of wire, putting the posts sixteen leet spart, and the lower wires ten inches apart. It does not stop sheep or hogs from going through. Such animals come through and get on my grain. Have I no

Yours truly, G. LAYER.

Answer .- The statute requires railroad companies to fence their tracks on both sides with a fence of the height and strength of a division fence required by law. A division fence must be four and one half feet high and made of rails, timber, boards, or any combination thereof. An amendment to the general railroad laws passed by the last legislature gives the Commissioner of Railroads power to inspect and determine the sufficiency of interfering in horses, the principla of all fence required by law to be constructed which we will briefly consider. First, de- by railroad companies. The question infective shoeing, which must be remedied volved in the inquiry has not come before our Supreme Court. I can therefore only give my opinion. I do not think such a wire fence as is above described would be held legal and valid by our Supreme on either side. Second, neglect to have the Court. A fence that will not turn sheep or hogs is practically worthless. Wire fences have been held valid in some States. of interfering. A raised nail is at all times | They are in quite general use by railroad companies in some parts of the west. They that travels close, and when once cut, from are not liked by farmers in Michigan, but the swollen condition of the fetlock joint they are being constructed by many of our railroad companies. If a question as to their sufficiency were brought to issue it becomes leg weary, a condition rarely they would, I think, be he'd invalid; at

In the above case our inquirer would have a double redress against the company; 1st, for not maintaining a sufficient fence; and 2d, for breaking their agreement to build him a board fence. The damage that has resulted therefrom he can compel them to pay him if he pursues the necessa-H. A. H.

CITY ITEMS.

THE Essex Center cut-off is expected to be eady for traffic by Oct. 15th.

WM. H. VANDERBILT and his staff were in the city last week, and looked over several plans for the new Michigan Central depot.

THE Republican County Convention meets at Wyandotte on Wednesday. Many candidates will be left about that time, and a few will be chosen. Happy is the citizen who is out of politics.

THE Supreme Court has granted the notorious Sophie Lyons a new trial in the case in which she was convicted of stealing a watch at Ann Arbor. She has spent the last four months in the work house here, and has been earning an honest living putting cane seats

THE late fairs throughout the State have had a tendency to revive the permanent exposition scheme in Detroit again. We have heard some parties talking the matter over who, if they will lend their names to the enterprise and put in a little work among the business men of the city will assure an exposition for next season

THE Grand Trunk trains leaving and arriv ing in Detroit will hereafter make use of the D., G. H. & M. depot, instead of the Michi lameness, located in any part of the front gan Central as heretofore. The freight delegs, and from whatever cause. When we Michigan Central to the Great Western freight tion will be made between the D., G. H. & M ly. It is rarely that the cause of sweenie is Junction and the G. T. Junction by a plug train, thus still continuing their connection with the Michigan Central trains.

It looks as if Derby, Detroit's blonde pitcher, had been playing it on the boys. He has during the past year done very poor work. and gave it out that at the close of the season he would retire from the base ball field. He was released from the Detroit club Oct. 1st, and has now signed with the Buffalos for next season. Wreford is in a terrible sweat over the matter, and says he will never write a set of rules for such an unreliable man to play by. Lovers of base ball will be pained to learn that this little episode may delay the

publishing of Wreford's rules. A FERVILIZING PROBLEM SOLVED. -An interesting case in agricultural chemistry has been lately described by M. Ladereau. In the north of France there are a number of farmers who are also distillers of beets, etc., and the liquid residue of the distillation known as vinasses, they distribute over

their fields. It contains all the nitrogen. salts of potash, and phosphates which the beet has removed, and by large application of it a good crop of beet can be had every two or three years. But for the crops grown between, there is no special provision of manure; they have to subsist on the fertilizing matters in the ground. One of these farmers came to M. Ladureau and stated that he had thus grown beet and wheat alternately on the same ground for twenty years, and, while the beet crop was always satisfactory, the wheat had gradually deteriorated. On analyzing the soil, M. Ladureau found that it contained all the elements of fertility except phosphoric acid; this had completely disappeared in an upper layer about a foot in depth. He advised the farmer to apply immediately large quantities of soluble phosphates of lime and on this being done, the wheat rapidly improved.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Pool's SIGNAL SERVICE BAROMETER." in another column. It combines with an excellent Thermometer, a Storm Glass or Weather Indicator, of surprising accuracy, rendering it an article of great value to the farmer, and to all others who feel an interest in the important question: "What will the weather be to-morrow."

THE Howe Scales have all the latest im provements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Illinois.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.-Special in ducements are offered you by the Burlington routes It will pay you to read their ad vertisement to be found elsewhere in this

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour. - Receipts for the week, 3,416 bbls, ship nents, 5,207 bbls. The market is moderately a tive at a decline since our last report. The higher grades are relatively the strongest and in best inquiry. It is provable prices have about touched oottom, at least dealers talk that way. Shipping demand has been active. We quote:

Wheat .- The demand for spot wheat of the be grades was sufficient yesterday to maintain prices but futures and the low grades of spot were dui and lower. No. 1 white closed steady at \$1 01, and No. 2 red at \$1 011/2. No. 2 white closed weak at 91c, a loss of 43/4c from Saturday, No. 3 red at 97c. loss of 14c, No. 3 white at 7016c, a drop of 416c, and rejected at 62c, a drop of 2c per bu. In future October closed at 99%c. November, at 98%c, an December at 69c per bu. Trading was light, and the bulk of the receipts were of the lower grades Corn .- Quiet, but the market is pretty well su ained. One carload was sold yesterday at 68%

and one do at 68c. Receipts are light, Oats .- Stocks and receipts are light. Demand however, are rather limited. Sales yesterday wer of No. 2 white, four carloads at 89c, 1,000 bushel seller first half at 39c: 1,000 do for October at 38 and 15,000 do for all the year at 361/2c.

Barley .- Western and State range from \$150 @2; Canada invoices at \$1 75@2 25, only very fine stock commanding outside terms. Feed-Demands are light and a weaker feeling prevails. Bran is not quotable at over \$13 and corn

Rye .- Quiet, with 65c per bu the usual quo ations for fine samples. Butter.-Quotations are 25@26c per lb for holce, with light receipts. Of the lower grade stocks are ample and market weak and unsettled. Cheese .- Is firm and stocks are not large, while emands are quite literal. Fine full cream stock s firm at 121/2@13c, and second quality at 111/2@12

Eggs.-The market is quiet, and prices are ower. Quotations are 22@23c per dozen Beeswax.- Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c; stock it is held at 25@26c.

Onions.-Market quiet. Prices range about \$1 75 per bbl. Butter Tubs.-Choice Vermont spruce 75c per

est of three tubs. Beans.-Buyers offer \$1 25 to \$1 60 per bu, for new unpicked. Handpicked are worth \$2 per bu.

Dried Apples. Stocks are light and the man quoted at 13@14c.

Apples .- Market steady at about \$2@2 25 per bbl. for fair to good stock, and \$2 50 for choic

Pears ... Canning varieties are now quoted a \$1 50 per bushel; choice descriptions are selling ply, and held off for lower rates, which they suc

Plums.-Offerings yesterday were light: re eivers are quoting at \$3@3 50 per bu market price Peaches .-- Market fairly supplied at \$2 per bu. for good fruit and \$2 50 for very choice. Poor lot re selling at \$1@1 50 per bu. Grapes .-- Offerings are free at 31/2@4c per 1b for

Cranberries,-Market well supplied at \$10 per barrel and at \$3 50 per bushel crate; demands are

Provisions .- Hogs are lower than a week ago cut pork and pork products are all firm and mes dvance. Dried beef is lower, as is also mess beef In Chicago yesterday mess pork closed \$23@23 50 after some sharp fluctuations. Live hogs are 15 per cwt lower there than a week ago. Quotation

in this market are as follows:				
Mess	24	00	@24	25
Family do	26	50	0	
Clear do	27		0	
Lard in tierces, per lb		131/4		
Lard in kegs, per lb		1334		
Hams, per lb		151/4		153%
Shoulders, per lb		11%		12
Choice bacon, per lb		151/4	100	151/2
Extra Mess beef, per lb				50
Tailow, per lb		73/		
Dried beef, per lb		121/4	100	121/2
Hay The following is a record of the sales at				
the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:				

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday 25 loads: eight at \$14; five at \$15; three at \$13,3nd \$12; two at \$13 50, one at \$14 50, \$11 50, \$11 and \$10.

Tnesday—26 loads: ten at \$14; three at \$15; two at \$14, 50, \$13, \$12 and \$9; one at \$16, \$14 25, \$13 50, \$12 50 and \$3.

Wednesday—32 loads: ten at \$14; five at \$15; four at \$13; three at \$13 50; two at \$14 50 and \$12 50; one at \$16, \$15 50, \$12, \$11, \$10 50 and \$10.

Thursday—31 loads: nine at \$14; eight at \$13; four at \$12 50; three at \$12; one at \$.5, \$14 50, \$13 50, \$11 75, \$11, \$9 50 and \$9.

Friday—28 loads: eight at \$13: five at \$14: two Friday-25 loads: eight at \$13; five at \$14; two t \$15, \$12, \$11 50 and \$10; one at \$14 50 and \$13 50.

Saturday—24 loads: ten at \$14; four at \$15; threat \$14 50, \$13 and \$12; one at \$13 50. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Oct. 7, 1882, The following were the receipts at these yards

helsea....., G. H. & M. R'y.....

 Dexter
 38

 Laton Rapids
 74

 Powlerville
 5

 15

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards yards numbered 444 head, against 326 last week The supply of western cattle was large, and taken altogether was rather more than the trade requir ed. There was a good amount of trading done, but at prices ranging from 15 to 25 cents per hundred most of the western cattle was inferior, and thi will account for the low prices at which they sold. At the close of the market a good clearance had been made, but the feeling was weak. The following were the closing.

Wm Wreford & Co sold Reid 25 mixed western

av '44 lbs at \$3 90.

Riley sold Downs a mixed lot of 23 head of thin they sold Downs a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock av 709 lbs at \$3 50; a good steer weighing 1,240 lbs at \$5, and a bull weighing 680 lbs at \$2 50. in sold Drake 5 stockers av 782 lbs at \$3 62\\(\frac{1}{2} \).
Van Tuyl sold Drake 9 stockers av 602 lbs at Van Tuyl Fold Blast C. Sa 40.

Dunn sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 819 lbs at \$3.75, and 2 bulls av 615 lbs at \$3.

Sullivan sold Rice 23 Cherokee steers av 981 lbs at \$: 25. Wm Wreford & Co sold McGee 23 mixed westerns

av 805 lbs st \$3 1236. Lewis sold Downs a mixed lot of 28 head of fair butchers' stock, av 730 lbs at \$3 70. Sullivan sold McL tire 14 mixed westerns av 632 bs at \$3 10. Wm Wreford & Co sold John Robinson 60 mixed westerns av 748 ibs at \$3 35. Townsend sold Drake 6 feeders av 785 lbs at \$4 10. Campbe I sold Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' steers av 950 ibs at \$4 25. Wm Wreford & Co sold McGee 23 mixed west-

Wm Wreford & Co sold McGee 23 mixed westerns av 763 \$2 7.
Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 5 stockers av 652 lbs at \$3 62½, and 2 bulls av 865 lbs at \$3
Hyman sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 784 lbs at \$3 65.
Wm Wreford & Co sold Reid 28 mixed westerns av 732 lbs at \$3 40.
Stevenson sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 759 lbs at \$3 10.

Goodworth sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 642 lbs at \$3 50.
Haywood sold Drake 11 stockers av 692 lbs at \$3 624.
Beardslee sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock av 742 lbs at \$3 55.
Peach sold Drake 4 fair shipping steers av 1,197 lbs at \$5, and 2 stockers av 676 lbs at \$3 75.
Sull van sold Marx. 27 mixed westerns av 780 lbs at \$3 50, and 19 to John Robinson av 716 lbs at \$3 25.

schman sold John Robinson 27 mixed west

retectman tool from the three ways at 196 lbs at \$3 40.

Webb Bros sold Stacey 29 mixed westerns av 604 bs at \$3 52, and 29 av 674 lbs at \$3.

Smith sold John Downs a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' etock av 573 lbs at \$3 60, and 7 feeders to Drake av 772 lbs at \$3 87\frac{1}{2}. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,192, against 953 last week. The sheep trade was quiet and prices unchanged from those of one week ago, Switzer & Ackley fold Downs 107 av 81 lbs at \$4 Brown & Spencer sold Downs 163 av 92 lbs a 4 15. Stevenson sold Fitzpatrick 37 av 83 lbs at \$3 75, nd 49 av 96 lbs at \$4. Pierce sold Fitzpatrick 40 av 77 lbs at \$3 80. McMullen sold Fitzpatrick 32 av 36 lbs at \$3 65. Giddi: gs sold Downs 59 av 100 lbs at \$4 25. Kammon sold Ellis 66 av 89 lbs at \$3 75. McFadden sold Fitzpatrick 157 av 88 lbs at \$3 75.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,826, against

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

JOSEPH B. BALLARD.

Empire Butter House,

No. 21 Michigan Grand Avenue,

Detroit, Mich.,

will receive on consignment fresh butter, eggs green and dried fruits. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Sales promptly made. Reference—Michigan Savings Bank. jy25-3m

E. B. GAWLEY & CO.

74 Woodbridge St., W., Detroit,

CommissionMerchants

Make a Speciaity of Handling

PEACHES, GRAPES

and all varieties of Fruits.

Butter, Eggs and General Produce

Prompt returns guaranteed. Constanments and Correspondence Solicited. Stenchs furnished upon application.

REFERENCES

J. B. Price (Cornwell, Price & Co.) A. McLellan (McLellan, Anderson & Co.) A. R. Linn (A. R. & W. F. Linn.) F. Woolienden (Assistant Post-master.) jy18-3m

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES

up Address for circular and location of Western storehouses and Agents.

P, K, DEDERIGE

FIVE-TON

WAGON SCALES \$60

ays the freight. All sizes equally low, for free

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

819-4t

No. 2 SALT

For Cattle, Horses and Sheep,

Salting Hay, etc.

r prices per ton in bulk, on car station, car lots of 12 to 14 tons.

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment

An electrified, vegetable, internal or external Pain Destroyer that is used and prescribed by our most eminent physicians, it giving instant relief in Asth-ma. Catarth, Hay Fever, Coughs, Hoarreness,

ma. Catarth, Hay Fever, Conghs, Hoarseness, Croup, Quinsey, Diphthecia. Neuralgia of the Stomach or Bowels, Piles, Burns, Scalds Sore or Granulated Eyes, Inflamed, Caked or Boken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Chafes on Babies or Adults, Poisonous Wounds, Broken Bones, Childlains, Sore Corns and Ingrowing Toe Nails. It will penetrate to the bone in man or beast in a very few moments, and is spouthing, conding, beauing, steaming strengthen.

bone in man or beast in a very few moments, and is soothing, cooling, healing, cleansing, srengthening and relieves sorchess, swellings and painful injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a curative in Pink Eye, Epizzo ic, Sore Mouth, Sore Eyes, Coughs, Swelled Glands, Horse Distemper, Kicks, Calks, Galls Scratches, Hoof Bound, Quarter Cracks, Diseased Frozs, Sprains, Strains, Cracked or Sore Teats, Oaked or Garget Esg. It having no equal in curative proterties, and flies will not trouble flesh wounds where Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Veterinary use \$150 per bound. Farrand, Williams & Co. Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich., and James Crosher, 83 Front St, N.Y. DR H. SHARPSTEEN, Proprietor, Marshall,

MAN MAN

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'

'ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanka kee, has recently been opened between Eichmon Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Au gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnat Indianapolis and Lafryette, and Omaha, Minneap old 138. Faul and intermediate points. Tarough Fassengers Travel on Fast Expres Trains.

ages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folds

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

CHICAGO.

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

\$66A wesk in your own town. Terms and \$5 onthit \$00free. address H. Hallett & Co., Portland Me

E. S. FITCH, Manufacturer Fertilizing Salt

572 last week. The market opened on Friday at about last week's rates, but as the receipts increase ed and unfavorable reports from the eastern man kets were received, there was a slackening off or the part of the buyers. The market opened up slow on Saturday, and as the day advanced sellers became somewhat anxious, and trading was done at prices ranging from 20 to 30 cents per hundred ow the rates of last week. There was a very heavy supply of Michigan hogs in the Buffalo man ket last week, and several loads were left over at the close. Until the surplus is worked off there lower prices may be looked for here. Good corn fed hogs were in active demand in that market at

Peach sold Hammond 34 av 22 lbs at \$7 93, Sly sold Hammond 102 av 207 lbs at \$7 95, Brown Spencer sold Hammond 38 a 7 194 lbs a:

Brown Spencer sold Hammond 38 a 7 194 lbs at \$7 75.
Sly sold Webb Bros 54 av 205 lbs at \$7 70.
Brown & Spencer sold Hammond 25 av 214 lbs at \$7 75.
Hill sold Hammond 44 av 200 lbs at \$7 75.
Webster sold Webb Bros 96 av 208 lbs at \$7 70.
Webster sold Hammond 63 av 192 lbs at \$7 70.
Sebring sold Drake 30 av 223 lbs at \$7 70.
Lathrop sold Webb Bros 31 av 181 lbs at \$7 70.
Lathrop sold Webb Bros 34 av 210 lbs at \$7 85.
Hyman sold Webb Bros 34 av 210 lbs at \$7 85.
Dale sold Webb Bros 64 av 156 lbs at \$7 40.
McMillan sold Webb Bros 40 av 162 lbs at \$7 60.
Beardslee sold Webb Bros 29 av 212 lbs at \$7 65.
Adams sold Webb Bros 65 av 182 lbs at \$7 65.
Raymond sold Webb Bros 75 av 195 lbs at \$7 65.
Van Houghton sold Hammond 45 av 222 lbs at \$7 60.

7 0259. Beach sold Webb Bros 62 av 162 ibs at \$7 40. Mc Fadden sold Webb Bros 22 av 160 ibs at \$7 25. Bush sold Webb Bros 84 av 173 ibs at \$7 35. Loyswell sold Hamped 87 av 183 ibs 48 67 35.

CATTLE.-Receipts 15,752, against 15,996 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with some 275 loads of sale stock on hand. Buyer vere not slow to take advantage of the large supeded in obtaining. The best offered brought \$5 85@6 20; good shippers, \$5 50@5 65; fair to medium, \$5@540. The supply of butchers' stock was large, and sold at \$3 20@4 00. Stock cattle were dull at \$3 50@4 00 for light to fair, and \$1 10 @4 25 for good. There was a larger supply on Tuesday and Wednesday than the trade demanded Concords, and 9@10c for Delewares. Marthas and sand though prices did not vary materially from those of Monday, the market was weak. Of Mich. igan cattle, 22 steers av 1.065 lbs sold at \$4 80: 19 do av 1.056 lbs at \$4 90; 22 do av 1,081 lbs at \$4 80: 44 do av 1.072 lbs at \$4 90; 35 feeders av 935 lbs a \$4 25; 22 do av 968 lbs at \$4 25; 25 do av 866 lbs at \$4 60; 44 tockers av 754 lbs at \$3 80; 27 do av 675 pork higher. Smoked meats are strong at the late | lbs at \$3 75; 85 do av 780 !bs at \$4; 43 do av 745 lbs at \$3 80; 45 do av 707 lbs at \$3 60. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS. Extra Beeves--Graded steers weighing 1.050 lbs and upwards.......\$6 00 &6 30 Choice Beeves--Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1.300 to 1.500 lbs. 5 50 &5 85 Good Beeves--Well-fattened steers.

62½. Hoos.—Receipts 32,325, against 27,830 the pre-ious week. For the three days of the week, the Hoos.—Receipts 32,325, against 27,830 the previous week. For the three days of the week, the supply of hogs was large, but consisted principally of grassers. For this grade the market was 30 to 40 cents lower than the week previous, while for corn fed hogs the market was unchanged. At the close on Wednesday, Yorkers, corn fed, good to choice were quoted \$8 30@8 50; fair to good do, \$7 65@8 25; medium grades fair to choice, \$8 50@8 90, good to extra heavy, \$8 95@9 20. Michigan grassers, \$7 60@8 15, with light demand.

King's Yards. Monday, Oct. 9, 1882.

CATTLE. head of cattle on sale. There was a fair attendance of buyers and the market ruled fairly active, the receips changing hands at somewhat higher prices than those ruling at the Central Yards on Satur-

Green sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 79J lbs at \$3 50. McHugh sold Grace 16 stockers av 650 lbs at \$3 50, and 3 thin butchers' helfers to Meyers av 633 3 50, and 3 thin butchers
be at the same price.
Clark sold Petz 8 fair butchers' steers and heifers
ty 900 lbs at \$4 2.
Purdy sold Kraft 3 fair butchers' steers ay 960

lbs at \$4 25.
Webster sold West a mixed lot of 23 head of coarse butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$3 25.
Pickering sold Hersch a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 700 lbs at \$3 80.
Purdy sold H rsch 4 fair butchers' steers av 897 bs at \$135, and 2 av 915 lbs at \$4 20.
Sheldon sold West 2 thin cows av 1,010 lbs at \$3 50.

Green sold Drake a stockers av 815 lbs at \$3 75, Van Tuyl sold Clancy 3 thin cows av 883 lbs at \$3 30.

Oberhoff sold Knock 5 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 960 lbs at \$4 35.

Green sold Happer 3 tnin butchers' heifers av 606 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 bulls to Oberhoff av 795 lbs at

Pickering sold Hersch 5 fair butchers' steers and ers av 768 lbs at \$4 25. reeman sold Genther 8 fair butchers' steers and ers av 830 lbs at \$4 25, and 2 s.eers to Smith av [015] ibs at \$415.
Platt sold Hirth 4 fair butchers' heifers av 767
bis ot \$410, and a mixed lot of 4 head of thin
butchers' stock to Kauffman av 760 lbs at \$3 60.
Rundel sold Smith 4 pair butchers*steers av 960 lbs at \$4 30.
Purdy sold West a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse but -ers' stock av 656 lbs at \$3 25, and a buil weighing 930 lbs at \$3.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 40,126, against 40,954 last week. Shipments, 21,593. The market opened up on Monday with a large supply of cattle, common and medium grades making up the bulk. Good cattle were in small numbers, and there were none that could be called choice. The highest price paid was \$6 75. A few lots changed hands at \$5 25@\$6, while the bulk went below \$450. Sales of cows were at \$240@375, and mixed butchers' stock at \$2 75@4 00. Stock cattle were dull at \$2 75@4 00. The market for the belance of the week continue steady and unchanged, the receipts being jus about sufficient to meet the wants of the buyers, the larger portion consisting of inferior grades The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS. BOOKS! BOOKS!

FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

A we frequently have applications for books of various kinds from our readers we have arranged with the publishers so as to send out single copies of the following

HOW to SECURE THEM

We have arranged so as to give every subscriber to the FARMER a chance to secur ne, or as many books as may be desired. Here are the terms:
For \$2.50, we will send the Farmer one year and your choice of any one book from the list below, post paid.

For a club of three subscribers, at \$1 65 each, we will send you any one of the ooks below, post paid.

For a club of five subscribers at \$1 65 each, we will send you any two books you nay choose from the list below, post paid.

For a club of ten subscribers, at \$1 65 each, we will send you any five books from

the list below, post paid. As these works range in price from \$1 75 to \$2 50, and the list contains a number of standard works in each department, we expect to see a large number of our readent avail themselves of this offer

LIST & PRICES OF BOOKS OFFERED

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa, by Henry Barth, Ph. D., D. C. L. with map and illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Explorations and Discoveries during four years wanderings in the Wilds of Southwestern Africa, by Chas. J. Anderson; Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Ellis's Three Visits to Madagascar, by Rev. Wm. Ellis, F. H. S., Illus., 12 mo, cloth Oriental and Western Siberia, by Thos. W. Atkinson, Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Hunting Scenes in the Wilds of Africa, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Hunting Scenes in the Northern Wilds, by S. H. Hammond, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Wild Northern Scenes, by S. H. Hammond, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Perils and Pleasures of a Hunter's Live, by Peregrine Herne, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Fanny Hunter's Western Adventures, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Wonderful Adventures by Land and Sca, by Josiah Barnes, 12 mo, cloth.

Nicaragua; Past, Present, and Future, by Peter F. Stout, 12 mo, cloth.

Nicaragua; Past, Present, and Future, by Peter F. Stout, 12 mo, cloth.

Male Life Among the Mormons, by A. N. Ward, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Pioneer Life in the West, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Life and Time of Henry Clay, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel 12 mo, cloth.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Live of Captain John Smith, the Founder of Virginia, by W. Gilmore Simms, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Life of General Francis Marion, the Celebrated Partisan Hero of the Revolution, by

Hartley, 12 mo, cloth...

Life of Elisha Kent Kane, and of other Distinguished Américan Explorers, with their Researches and Adventures in remote and interesting portions of the Globe, including the lives of John C. Fremont, John Ledyard, Charles Wilkins, and Matthew C. Perry, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel, 12 mo, cloth 12 mo, cloth

The Life and Adventures of Miss Major Pauline Cushman, the Gelebrated Union Spy and Scout, by F. L. Sarmiento, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth

Heroic Women of History, by Henry C. Watson, with many illustrations, 12 mo cloth The Life and Public Services of Jefferson Davis and General Stonewall Jackson, in

Heroic Women of History, by Henry C. Watson, with many illustrations, 12 mo cloth
The Life and Public Services of Jefferson Davis and General Stonewall Jackson, in
one volume, illustrated 12 mo, cloth...

Corsica and the Early Life of Napoleon, comprising a sketch of the Island of Corsica,
Historical, Picturesque and Social, by Edward Joy Morris, with portrait on
steel, 12 mo, cloth...

Public and Private History of Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, by S. M.
Schmucker, L. L. D., with portraits on steel, 12 mo, cloth...

The Life History of Dr. David Livingstone, illnstrated, royal, 12 mo, cloth, extra...
The Life of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll, illustrated, royal, 12 mo, cloth, extra...
Historical and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine (first wife of Napoleon
Bonaparte), by M'lle. M. A. Le Normand, two vols. in one, 12 mo, cloth...

Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, by Madam Campan,
two vols in one, 12 mo, cloth...

Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scotts, with anecdotes of the Court of Henry
II, during her residence in France, by Miss. Benger, two vols. in one, 12 mo, cloth
Memoirs of the Queens of France, from the times of Childeric the First to Louis
Phillippe, by Mrs. Forbes Bush, two vols. in one, 12 mo, cloth...

Public and Private Life of Annie Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII, by Miss. Benger, in one
vol., 12 mo, cloth.

Life and Reign of Nicholas I. Emperor of Russia, with descriptions of Russian Socie-

Memoirs of the Life of Annie Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII, by Miss. Benger, in one vol., 12 mo, cloth.

Life and Reign of Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia, with descriptions of Russian Society and Government; a complete History of the War in the East, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., illustraated, 12 mo, cloth.

Life and Times of George Washington, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on Steel, 12 mo, cloth.

Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel, 12 mo, cloth.

Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait, 12 mo, cloth. Life of Benjamin Franklin, the Celebrated Statesman and Philosopher, by O. S. Holley, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.....

AGRICULTURAL AND PRACTICAL.

Diseases of the American Horse, Cattle and Sheep; their Treatment, with a list and full description of the medicines employed, by Robert McClure, M. D., V. S., with numerous illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.... full description of the medicines employed, by Robert McClure, M. D., V. S., with numerous illustrations, 12 mo, cloth...

Horse Training Made Easy, a new and practical system of educating the Horse, by Robert Jennings, V. S., with numerous illustrations, 16 mo, cloth...

Sheep, Swine and Poultry: modes of breeding, etc., by Robert Jennings, V. S., with numerous illustrations, 12 mo, cloth...

Six Hundred Receipts, worth their weight in gold, including receipts for cooking making preserves, perfumery, cordials, ice creams, inks, paints, dyes of a kinds, cider, vinegar, wines, spirits, whiskey, brandy, gin, etc., together wit valuable gauging tables, by John Marquart, 12 mo, cloth...

Five Hundred Employments Adapted to Women, with the average rate of payl a each, by Miss Virginia Penney, 12 mo, cloth...

Everybody's Lawyer and Book of Forms, containing the Constitution of the United States, etc., together with the laws of all the States in regard to the collection of debts, etc., by Frank Crosby, 608 pages, law style \$2 00; full sheep...

The Family Doctor, by Prof, Henry S. Taylor, M. D., illustrated, 12 mo, cloth....

WAR BOOKS.

The Secret Service in the Late War, by Gen. L. C. Baker; full-page illustrations, 12 mo, cloth, extra...
Thrilling Stories of the Great Rebellion, by Lieut. Chas. S. Green; steel-plate illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Our Boys, comprising the personal experience of the author while in the Army, by A. F. Hill; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Our Campaigns, by E. M. Woodward; 12 mo, cloth.

Margaret Moncrieffe, the Btautiful Spy, by Chas. Burdette; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Six Nights in a Block House, or Sketches of Border Life, by Henry C. Watson; with 100 engravings 12 mo, cloth.

Thrilling Adventures Among the Early Settlers, by Walter Managerings, 12 mo, cloth.

Thrilling Incidents in American History, by the author of "the Army and Navy of the United States," 300 illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Scouting Expeditions of the Texan Rangers, by Samuel C. Reid, Jr.; Illustrated, 12

mo, cloth.

History of the War in India, by Henry F. Malcolm; illustrated, 12 mo, coth.

Thrilling Adventures Among the Indians, by John Frost, L. L. D.; 300 illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

The Loyalist's Daughter and the Rebels, or the Dutch Dominie of the Catskills, by Rev. David Murdock, D. D.; 12 mo, cloth.

The Hero Girl, and How She Became a Captain in the Army, by Thrace Talmon; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth. MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Ladies' Medical Guide and Marriage Friend, by S. Pancoast, M. D.; 100 illustra-

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The Rainbow Around the Tomb or, Rays of Hope for Those who Mourn, by Emily
Thornwell; 12 mo, cloth.

Morning With Jesus. A series of Devotional Readings, by the late Rev. Wm. Jay, of
Bath; 12 mo, cloth.

Evening With Jesus. A companion volume to Morning With Jesus, by the late Rev.
Wm. Jay, of Bath; 12 mo, cloth.

The Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, From His Incarnation to His Ascen-Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and the West
by the shortest route, and carrying passengers,
without change of ours, between Chicago and KanMinneapolis and St. Pani. It courted, and the moMinneapolis and St. Pani. It courted, and the noMinneapolis and St. Pani. It courted, and the noMinneapolis and St. Pani. It cocans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed
of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches,
Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palaces Sleeping Cars, and the Best
Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains
between Chicago and Missouri River Foints. Two
Trains between Chicago and Misnouri River Foints. Two
Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St.
Paul, via the Famous cloth...
The Pilgrims Progress, From This World to That Which is to Come, by John Bunyan;
illustrated, 12 mo, cloth....

HUMOROUS WORKS.

Mrs. Partington's Knitting Work. and What was Done by Her Boy Ike; illustrated,

Prairs.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare al-ways as low as competitors that offer less advan-Modern Cookery in all its Branches, by Miss Eliza Acton, with many illustrations, 12

Address all orders to

MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich

JOHNSTON VOLU

Agricultural—A Michigan—To Trade—Feedin Fair—Feedin tor—Making The State Agr Editorial—Whea Barley—Butter and the Public News Summary Foreign..... Poetry- Fallow-Miscellaneous—A from Pompeii-tian Army—Ta per—The Lacq that Pays—Kin Barleworn

Household-Rea Sake "-A Ske the Branches-Veterinary-Unkr Exostoses on t City Items Commercial ...

ALONG TH

After leaving along shore previously not the lake and distant hills, b away woodla growth, the bl regular. Inlan around which is found, and farms and are from Manistee brings down m wood timber. one, and settler burning up the increase their land by the sale hard wood belt runs across east Indiana R. R.

whole of Ben Counties. Start east to the abo land, and Man each of these to prosperous farr need is a railros notoriety, when will be apprecia flock in to appre At Frantfort. sunset, the high in to a splend high hills, whos on which are si and gardens and the smelting fur

Works Compan

the hills on the

while the town

This is one of th

of Manistee and

of the State: the to be found, and shall be establis well up the gaug par with stealing same chances. Frankfort has the production o well merited, as especially adapt peculiar feature with flat lands.

gravelly loam, ve

with lime, produ

kinds. I visited the fa a mile or more road. He has a orchard. The planted seven ye ten Hale's Early three years in suc of bearing the ne \$55, and this year making \$145 sol the three years. thrifty condition. production for a l orchard was no on account of came some time stroyed the foliag The fruit in cons this irregular visit peared, but it s where orchards w timber or hillside

Benzonia, the lies inland eight The county is cov

and maple timber eastern township, are found. The fort and Benzonia be termed rough, slopes are all prac none so abrupt l East from Benzon